FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 NOVEMBER 1985

Iran-Iraq War

Attacking 10 km inside Iraqi lines in the central sector south of Mehran, Iranian forces gained "full control" of the operational sector, Tehran radio claimed. The Iranian troops reportedly inflicted more than 100 casualties and took several prisoners before returning safely to their bases. An Iraqi General Staff communique carried by Voice of the Masses radio maintained, however, that Iranian attackers in the central sector were repulsed after suffering 35 dead and many wounded. The Iraqi communique also announced a 5 November air attack on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast. AFP reported that a Greek supertanker was hit by a missile 5 November near Khark Island, noting that the extent of the damage was not known. IRNA cited Kuwaiti press reports that Iraq has mined the coastal waters off the Kuwaiti islands of Bubiyan, Warbah, and Faylakah.

Libya

Reporting on demonstrations against the U.S. Administration's "dirty schemes and conspiracies" against Libya, Tripoli radio said the "angry masses" burned an effigy of "the mad Reagan" in front of the Belgian Embassy, which handles U.S. interests in Libya. Iran expressed support for the Jamahiriyah against the U.S. "conspiracy and provocations," the radio reported, while Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad told Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi that all Syria's resources are at Libya's disposal. Al-Asad "confirmed" that the Syrian Armed Forces will be put under Col al-Qadhdhafi's command "when necessary," the radio maintained. A Syrian official cited by Damascus radio earlier expressed Syria's "firm support" for the Jamahiriyah, asserting that the reports of a secret U.S. plan to destabilize Libya reconfirm the "aggressive imperialist tendency" pursued by the United States.

Lebanon

The formula of the tripartite agreement which is currently being distributed is not the final version as consultations are continuing on certain points, Lebanese Forces officials disclosed in remarks reported by Voice of Lebanon radio following their recent talks in Damascus. Nothing has been signed yet, they pointed out, and the Lebanese Forces have proposed amendments which are being "quietly studied."

Egypt-PLO

The first round of talks between President Husni Mubarak and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was "constructive, satisfactory, and positive," Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Usamah al-baz declared in a statement reported by MENA. In remarks cited by Radio Monte Carlo, Al-Baz also disclosed that Egypt is seeking clarifications from the PLO on the role of Palestine Liberation Front leader Muhammad 'Abbas and on the "confusion and disorder" in the Palestinian movement. Egypt has advised the PLO of the importance of suspending operations outside the occupied territories, the radio added.

Arab diplomatic sources told the Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* that 'Arafat will travel to Moscow before the U.S.-Soviet summit for a visit of "extraordinary importance," according to INA.

Israel and the West Bank

The commander of the IDF Central Command has issued a permanent order banning television coverage of all illegal demonstrations in the West Bank, *HA'ARETZ* reported, adding that senior television employees have likened the measure to the restrictions on television crews imposed by the South African authorities. The Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea and Samaria threatened civil disobedience if the government tries to give up any part of the historical land of Israel in return for peace, Jerusalem radio noted.

Afghanistan

Rebel guerrillas ambushed a large convoy of gas tankers in the Salang Pass 31 October, AFP reported citing diplomats in Islamabad, who noted that one traveler saw 28 tankers burning as a result of the attack.

OAPEC

An editorial in the OAPEC monthly bulletin cited by KUNA called on oil-producing countries to abandon the dollar in the pricing of oil and to replace it with a "basket" of currencies in order to eliminate the oil market's direct link to U.S. economic policy.

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'Arafat on Ties With Jordan, Syria; Terrorism

PM051616 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 2 Nov 85 p 11

[Interview with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Piero Benetazzo in Amman; date not given]

[Text] Amman — So, Chairman 'Arafat, King Husayn seems rather disappointed with you and the PLO. The Palestinian leader gave us a serious and somewhat puzzled look: His long "elucidatory" conversation with King Husayn lasted several hours and marked the culmination of one of the most serious crises experienced by a PLO which, having lost its territorial bases, now needs "diplomatic credibility" more than anything. "Disappointed? I certainly did not gain that impression. It is true that there have been obstacles along our shared path and I discussed them in depth with Husayn; together we discussed how to continue our cooperation, how to overcome the obstacles that may present themselves to our joint efforts to achieve a general peace throughout the region."

Elegantly dressed in his customary military uniform, a pistol at his side, with an easy and winning smile, 'Arafat was relaxed and relieved when he received us — surrounded by his aides — in his suite in the large hotel from which he followed his umpteenth drama experienced by his movement and where he is preparing to leave for Saudi Arabia and Cairo to restore relations and strategies with the moderate front with which he is at odds. "You see," he explained patiently, "relations between Palestinians and Jordanians are too strong to be affected by just any event. They are historical relations. Moreover, we both share a strong commitment to the accord which we signed in February. Certainly it is no picnic but it is a long struggle, and we both know, and have known since the outset, that there are obstacles here and there to be overcome.

[Benetazzo] But does King Husayn share your commitment and your confidence in relations with the PLO?

['Arafat] Unquestionably. He has accepted the 1974 Rabat summit resolution (which made the PLO the sole legitimate representative of Palestinian interests — *LA REPUBBLICA* editor's note) and still supports it without reservations. I am grateful to him for his support for our cause and I have no doubt that he will continue along this path.

[Benetazzo] King Huasyn spoke of the Peres plan as a first step in the right direction. What do you think of it?

['Arafat] It is another maneuver by Peres designed to conceal the ugly face of the occupation. I am entitled to ask world opinion: How can Peres want peace if he refuses to tackle the crucial issue of the Mideast crisis, namely the problem of the Palestinian people, of whom the PLO is the sole legitimate representative? Peres and the U.S. Administration should remember the Vietnamese experience, when Washington tried to ignore the Vietnamese people's existence by looking to Moscow instead. But in the end it had to sit down at the same table with the Hanoi leaders.

[Benetazzo] But did you discuss it with Husayn?

['Arafat] No.... Why should we, if the Jordanian Government has rejected the Peres plan, which has also been rejected by all the other Arab countries? Peres is not seeking peace but just surrender. But we do want peace — a just and total peace, and no Palestinian will agree to surrender, to relinquish his rights...to sell off Jerusalem.

[Benetazzo] Could the new relations between Amman and Syria damage the envisaged Jordanian-Palestinian federation or in any case the special Jordanian-Palestinian relations?

['Arafat] Maybe. I have urged Al-Asad to join us, but on a clear condition, namely that he stops interfering in Palestinian affairs.

[Benetazzo] There is a great deal of talk at the moment about how moderate the PLO is or is not. Do you believe you have made concessions to your adversary?

['Arafat] Let us look at our stance as a whole. In 1969 we announced our willingness to accept a democratic state in Palestine in which Jews, Arabs, and Christians could live together on a basis of absolute equality. It was an unprecedented turning point. Then in 1974 we agreed to form our independent state on whatever part of territory was liberated or from where the Israelis withdrew. That too was basically a turning point. Then during the Beirut siege I handed U.S. Congressman Macluskey a signed document in which I accepted all the UN resolutions concerning the Palestinian question. The Arab world also accepted the famous Fahd plan supported by Reagan. But nothing happened.

In 1983 we approved the idea of a federation with Jordan, and I would like to remind you that at that time Reagan was insisting that we join with the Jordanians. We did so. In 1985 we signed the joint accord with Husayn which envisages peace in exchange for territories and called for an international conference. We are proceeding along this path, but it is as though we have never done anything, and now an attempt is being made to ostracize us. How crazy.

[Benetazzo] Many people are awaiting the magic word: recognition of Israel....

['Arafat] Why should I be the only one to make concessions? Why not the invaders, the occupiers? Do they want me to betray my people? Let us hold this international conference without setting preconditions. All the concessions made to date have been futile: My only guarantee is the international conference. Our stances are clear: the Amman agreement, the Jordanian-Palestinian federation. Anything less than that. .. [as published] The question of Israel must be broached within the context of formal negotiations. And of course I cannot throw away all my cards. I have so few of them, and recognition of Israel is one of the most valuable.

[Benetazzo] The Italian public has been shaken by the *Achille Lauro* affair and by the attacks at the Cafe de Paris and British Airways office.

['Arafat] These are not questions that you should be asking me: We are not responsible. They are operations carried out by those opposed to us, opposed to our peace process. An inquiry of ours has revealed that the Via Veneto and British Airways office bombs were the work of secret services of Arab countries wanting to sabotage the peace process. They call themselves Palestinians because they need Palestinian cover. Let us not forget that 60 percent of Palestinians live in the tragedy of exile and some of them may be influenced by this or that secret service.

What about the *Achille Lauro*? The Palestinian-Italian-Egyptian joint working group was very successful. It saved 400 people. We became involved at the Italian Government's official request and I sent Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] because he is the leader of one of the four groups into which the Liberation Front is divided. So, to some extent I believed he would be able to provide me with accurate information.

[Benetazzo] But what about his actual role?

['Arafat] We have set up a committee to investigate the facts and Abu al-'Abbas will be questioned. But he had nothing to do with the hijacking; he is not in detention and will not be tried. He has told me over the telephone — I have not yet seen him — that he knew three of the hijackers. He knows them but was in no way involved in the operation.

[Benetazzo] How much control do you have over the PLO and the various Palestinian groups? Do you cotnrol Abu al-'Abbas, for instance?

['Arafat] We are without a homeland and without a state.... We have none of the infrastructures of a state — no police, no regular army. Look at America with its state and its power, and all the same they killed Kennedy and almost killed Reagan too....

[Benetazzo] What I would like to know is whether Chairman 'Arafat can guarantee peace if a peace accord were to be signed....

['Arafat] Can Peres? Can Reagan guarantee it? I had an accord signed by Philip Habib guaranteeing the security of the Sabra and Shatila camps in Beirut. We desperately want peace and will do our utmost to get it. I can guarantee this. You cannot ask the PLO, with a government in exile, to supervise all 5 million Palestinians spread across the countries of the region. Ask me this when I have a territory. When I did have one — in Beirut — we always protected both your embassy and the U.S. Embassy....

[Benetazzo] Listen, Mr Chairman, people in Italy are wondering whether it is worth mediating in such a polarized Arab world; whether, basically, we are not becoming a no-man's land, a land of clashes between opposing factions....

['Arafat] Think how many Palestinians who wanted peace have been killed in Rome. Even top PLO leaders such as Darwish and (Sahawa), killed by the Mosad. We too are victims of terrorism. We have always condemned acts of terrorism against Italy. We are friends of the Italian people, whom we respect and to whom we are grateful for the support they give to our cause. Why should you not mediate? We all look out onto the shores of this small lake, and what happens to me happens to you too, and vice versa. Moreover, it was Europe which dragged its war and its conflicts of interests into the Arab world. You cannot now ignore us or neglect us.

[Benetazzo] What is your definition of armed struggle?

['Arafat] It is one of the means available to peoples combating occupation and foreign oppression. This is the definition given by the UN Charter. So we are entitled to struggle against the Israeli occupation. But we are opposed to operations against civilian targets.

[Benetazzo] Some people in the occupied territories have appealed for a truce. Do you agree with this?

['Arafat] Why should I? If the proposal were part of a negotiating package I might consider it. But why should I, as things stand?

[Benetazzo] Does King Husayn agree with the armed struggle?

['Arafat] He has not expressed any anxieties to me and he certainly expects such resistance on our people's part. Husayn accepts all the Arab summit resolutions which legitimize our armed resistance against the occupiers. ['Arafat ends]

The conversation seemed to be over but 'Arafat asked us to switch on the tape recorder again for a final message of "great sympathy to the Italian people" and one of solidarity with the Craxi government "for having safeguarded Italian integrity against U.S. violations of its sovereignty."

UAE Paper Notes 'Secret' Libyan-Palestinian Talks

GF060756 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0650 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Nov (WAKH) — The Abu Dhabi press reported today that a Palestinian envoy is currently making a secret visit to Morocco. The visit is related to the Palestinian-Libyan contacts that have been taking place in Rabat for some time.

The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* reported that Abu Tariq, former Fatah representative in Libya, held talks with a senior Libyan official, and Libyan circles have stressed that the Palestinian envoy holds talks from time to time with Libyan officials in the framework of the joint efforts to restore relations between them. The paper indicated that Abu Tariq will leave for Cairo today to apprise Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, on the results of his talks with the Libyan officials.

DFLP: 'Arafat Trip to Cairo Will Deepen Rift

JN060732 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0600 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] In Damascus, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] has condemned 'Arafat's visit to Cairo and said the visit is taking place as the U.S. Administration and Israel are trying to liquidate the Palestine question. According to the front, the visit is a violation of the PNC and Arab summit resolutions and will deepen the current rift in the Palestinian arena.

'Arafat To Visit Moscow Before Superpower Summit

JN060744 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0725 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Nov (INA) — Arab diplomatic sources have told the Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* that Yasir 'Arafat will visit Moscow before the U.S.-Soviet summit scheduled for 19 November.

These sources described the PLO chairman's visit as of extraordinary importance.

PNC's Khalid al-Fahum Receives USSR's Brutents

JN051447 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1350 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, 5 Nov (SANA) — PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum received Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, here this morning. Al-Fahum expressed the Palestinian people's appreciation for the USSR's principled and firm stands on the Palestinian cause and Arab causes and for the efforts it exerts to support the Palestinian people's struggle to regain their national rights, particularly their right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state.

PLO's Milhim on Call for Arab Conference

JN040932 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 4 Nov 85
pp 1, 18

[By Hani al-Duwayk]

[Text] Amman — PLO Executive Committee member Muhammad Milhim has welcomed His Majesty King Husayn's call for convening an urgent, high-level Arab conference to prevent a catastrophe occurring in the occupied territories.

In a statement to *AL-DUSTUR*, Milhim said that there is a pressing need for such a conference in order to tackle the deteriorating situation due to the continuous Israeli occupation which threatens the Arab existence and future — both land and people.

He referred to the wide demographic, geographic, and environmental changes carried out by the occupation authorities. He also referred to these authorities' continuous, dangerous attempts to undermine the pillars of Arab existence in the occupied territories.

He added: The implementation of the fait accompli policy, the confiscation and closing off of 55 percent of the occupied territories; the exacerbation of the deteriorating economic situation; the spread of unemployment among graduates, those with vocational skills, and others; and the state of semi-bankruptcy of universities, higher education institutes, municipalities, and village councils prompt wide scale emigration after the occupation authorities backed by external support, usurp and confiscate the land.

Milhim said: The success of any Arab conference depends on its contribution to the Palestine question, support for bolstering our people's steadfastness in the face of challenges, and effort to save them from the yoke of occupation and put an end to their suffering.

Milhim said: We would like to remind the leaders meeting in Muscat that the support they extended to our kinfolk in the occupied homeland through the twinning of universities or cities, through Arab funds, or through the direct aid extended to the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee had a positive effect on our people's steadfastness in the occupied territories. He said: This support must continue and develop in order to match "the continuous Israeli escalation and the external support for the aggressive entity" in order to enable our people to confront the Zionist scheme which threatens our occupied homeland with a catastrophe.

Milhim said that the tragic situation in our occupied homeland must be the first priority in any confernece held in any part of the Arab homeland because the catastrophe will not be confined to the Palestinian territory.

PNC's Subayh on Peres Proposals, Dialogue With U.S.

NC012249 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2205 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA) — PNC Secretary General Muhammad Subayh called for speeding up Egypt's return to Arab ranks since the damage caused by its absence has become widely evident.

In an interview with *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* to be published tomorrow, Subayh said that while Egypt was absent, two Arab capitals were raided and a third occupied. He added that matters are getting worse. This requires quickly holding an Arab summit conference to study all issues and tackle the problem of the deteriorating situation.

The Palestinian official praised Egyptian-Palestinian relations saying that they are firm and strong. He said that Egypt's position on Palestine is the same as on Sudan. He noted that Egypt's stand on the PLO represents a firm and permanent strategy. He added that Egypt contributed to the founding of the PLO, its inclusion in the Arab League, and its participation in African summits and the United Nations.

Muhammad Subayh described the proposals by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to negotiate directly with Jordan and exclude the PLO as a continuation of the constant Israeli policy to shut out the organization and an attempt to frustrate the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. However, the Palestinian official stressed that Jordan's policy is completely clear since it has accepted the Fes resolution. This resolution is the main foundation for the Jordanian-PLO joint action based on the February agreement.

Subayh denied that the PLO caused the cancellation of the meeting between the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the British foreign secretary in London recently. He expressed his surprise at the British conduct, which he described as counter to political and diplomatic norms and traditions. The conduct in question was the submission of a statement to the delegation before the meeting to sign it. He said that no one should ask a delegation to sign a document prior to being received. Otherwise, this would be one type of political blackmail, regardless of whether the document is acceptable or not. He added that this document could have been submitted at a later meeting if the intentions were sincere.

Asked whether Egypt and Jordan can urge the United States to talk to the PLO or whether such attempts will be futile, the PNC secretary general said: It is a duty to work tirelessly in American circles and at various levels to promote a dialogue because the United States is a superpower with unlimited resources, which it is giving to Israel.

He urged the Arab countries not to remain idle. He said they must work to pressure the United States to hold this dialogue.

In his interivew, the Palestinian official denied that the Palestinian leadership cannot control the PLO. He said that outside forces, whether Arab or foreign, pressure the organization and its legitimate leadership in an attempt to harm the PLO. These forces try to depict its leadership as confused, uncontrolled, and haphazard. He described these allegations as being very far from the truth.

PLO Dissident Leader on Amman Accord, USSR Support

PM031919 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 1 Nov 85 pp 29,32, 33

[Interview with Fatah dissident leader Sa'id Musa Muragha, alias Abu Musa, by Louis Faris in Damascus; date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-HAWADITH*: It is said that there are differences within the uprising [dissident] movement and that there are also differences within the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] itself...

Abu Musa: We have been the target of such rumors from the beginning. In fact, the only disagreement has been with brother Abu Salih [Nimr Salih]. The rest is all rumors as nobody else has left the leadership since. We have a constant need to build ourselves so that we will become more cohesive and more unified in order to be able to shoulder the responsibilities of the present stage. I believe that we will continue to be the target of such campaigns of rumors. However, we do not hide the fact that there is an issue within the PNSF that we must talk about. When we established the PNSF and participated in it on the basis of a clear political program we said that this front is a temporary framework for trying to get the PLO to return to its national liberation line hostile to imperialism and Zionism. Therefore, there must be an action program for the implementation of a plan. We want to build a joint political framework encompassing the Palestinian people and all the Palestinian forces so that ultimately the true PLO will reemerge.

We ask those who claim to represent the PLO or to be the people's legitimate representatives: Of what does the PLO consist? The PLO is founded on three bases:

First, the PLO has a charter, namely the national charter, which the Palestinian people adopted when it was established in 1964.

Second, the PLO is the political programs endorsed by the PNC. When Yasir 'Arafat held the PNC in Amman he violated all principles, bases, legislation, and even the custom on the basis of which the PNC is convened.

Third, the PLO is tantamount to an alliance of Palestinian forces and nationalist figures.

What do we have now? What we have is a situation in which six of the seven main factions of which the PLO consisted are not participating in the PLO.

Therefore, for us the PLO as a reality is a charter, a political program, and a means of implementation. Within the PNSF we have not reached total agreement on how to restore the real PLO. There is a party within the PNSF which believes that the time is not yet ripe to take actual and programmed steps to declare a true PLO representing the Palestinian people and the Palestinian revolution. This party wants us to wait for some time. But we believe that we are in a race against time. Therefore steps must be taken within the PNSF that will match the speed and the movement of the forces now being led by the United States.

AL-HAWADITH: Does this mean that you are calling for the establishment of a substitute PLO while your partners in the PNSF do not agree with this?

Abu Musa: We are the PLO: We have the charter, the program, and the means of implementation. All that remains is to carry out some consultations and dialogue with all the Palestinian forces and figures with a view to building a new PNC representing the people's will and the revolution which would declare the establishment of the real PLO that represents the will for liberation, the Palestinian people's will.

There is no disagreement between the rest of the parties to the PNSF and myself. Rather there is only one different stand by one particular party within the PNSF. This is what is still hindering progress in this direction. But the Soviet Union now does not recognize two organizations. Although this could have been possible in the beginning, we can see that the Soviet Union does not recognize the 11 February [Jordanian-Palestinian] agreement, which is the result of the PLO's political line. Therefore, if the Soviet Union is denying the outcome of this agreement it is denying the existence of the PLO. And because the Soviet Union refuses to receive a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation it is therefore dissatisfied with the PLO's present policy, which follows the U.S. program.

We in the PNSF did not declare that we are the PLO. We cannot ask the Soviet Union to recognize the PNSF because from our stance in the opposition we did not propose ourselves as the actual PLO leadership. When we propose and set up a PLO we will find that the Soviet Union is bound to adapt its stand to our stands.

We have continuing contacts with the socialist camp and with the Soviet Union at both the local level and ambassadorial level. [Eastern] delegations come here or visit other places and we learn from them that they are dissatisfied with all the policies which 'Arafat is pursuing now. They have stressed to us the need for the birth of a salvation front in order to defend the nationalist line and the armed struggle line.

AL-HAWADITH: With regard to the Israeli raid on Tunis, you adopted a certain stand while the other parties in the PNSF adopted different stands. The others called for restoring the PLO's unity as a response to the Israeli raid. What is your stand in this regard?

Abu Musa: We have made our position clear by condemning this raid on our brother fighters who have been forced to disperse and to be exiled from the battlefront. We would like to tell them that even the Palestinians who are willing to capitulate do not accept the U.S. solution of the problem. There is an attempt being made to obliterate the Palestinian national identity and the Palestinian people. While the land is under occupation, they want to deny the existence of this people wherever they may be. Whether these people fight or not, they are rejected because the Zionist program calls for the occupation of all the Palestinian land and even what is beyond the Palestinian boundaries. For this reason we have appealed and still appeal to all our brother fighters who have been forced to live in exile to return to the battleground by any means so that we will all adopt a clear militant stand.

AL-HAWADITH: Who in your opinion is responsible for the death of the three Israelis [in Cyprus]?

Abu Musa: According to our information, those who killed the three Israelis belong to the Force 17 group. But we know quite well the thinking of the individuals of the group [which carried out the attack]. They did not take orders either from Yasir 'Arafat or from Khalil al-Wazir. When the PLO denied its responsibility and when Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] denied giving orders, this was true. The fact is that those who carried out the operation have brothers whom Israel arrested on the high seas when it seized a boat smuggling arms from Cyprus to Tripoli in order to be used in the sedition which was planned to take place in Tripoli. Therefore, those who carried out the Larnaca operation were prompted by their own personal feelings which they expressed with their own action.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you expect new clashes with pro-'Arafat elements in Lebanon?

Abu Musa: I do not think that 'Arafat has the ability to create new clashes on a large scale. Yet the outbreak of problems here and there remains likely. We in the PNSF are containing and weakening the elements that are likely to create clashes.

AL-HAWADITH: The PNSF official spokesman said following your visit with Ahmad Jibril in Tehran that Iran supports you and has donated $5 million for rebuilding the camps. Has Iran fulfilled this pledge?

Abu Musa: First of all we look on Iran as a progressive revolutionary Islamic state which we respect and trust. This was our understanding of the Iranian revolution's role even before the uprising. We in the Fatah movement disagreed with the policies which 'Arafat pursued toward it. We believe that this revolution has a major role to play in the confrontation with imperialism and Zionism. We should have exploited this situation in the right manner.

We have continuing contacts and relations with Iran. The purpose of our visit as the PNSF representatives was to consolidate and clarify these relations for the attainment of the common objective, namely confronting imperialism and Zionism. In fact during the visit we did bring up the question of rebuilding the camps [in Lebanon], but unfortunately we have not yet received the amount in question. Meanwhile, rebuilding the camps has become an urgent matter with the approach of winter, as thousands of refugees are still homeless. We hope that the brothers who have the means will not hestitate to give urgent aid for rebuilding the camps.

AL-HAWADITH: Is the alliance between you and Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] still effective?

Abu Musa: There is no alliance between Abu Nidal and I. There was a plan to establish unity between us and the [Fatah] revolutionary council, we as "Fatah" and they as "the revolutionary council." When we saw that there were certain difficulties hindering the establishment of such unity at present we agreed to postpone implementing the plan until certain conditions on our side and their side ripen and until the objective conditions in the area change.

Palestinian Spokesman Reports Anti-Israeli Actions

IDF Soldier Stabbed

JN031746 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1646 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In accordance with the revolution command's instructions, one of our heroic revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland used a knife to stab a Zionist soldier near the city of Qalqiliyah in the occupied West Bank last night. The Zionist soldier was fatally wounded. Our revolutionary returned safely to his base.

The Zionist occupation forces immediately rushed to the area, besieged it, imposed a curfew on it, launched large-scale search campaigns, and arrested several Palestinian citizens on the pretext of being connected with the operation.

Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

Intelligence Center Attacked

JN041751 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In implementation of our great Palestinian people's will and in accordance with the revolution command's instructions to escalate all forms of armed struggle against the odious Zionist occupation of our occupied Palestinian land, two combat groups belonging to the Martyr Isma'il Darwish Group planted time bombs at a Zionist intelligence center in 'Afula in occupied Palestine and at a Zionist observation post on French Hill in occupied Jerusalem.

The explosion of the time bombs yesterday caused heavy material damage, destroyed and damaged many Zionist vehicles, and killed or wounded many Zionist soldiers and settlers.

In spite of the siege that was imposed by the Zionist forces, our combat groups successfully left the area of operation. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

IDF Officer Killed

JN041805 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

Our groups operating inside the occupied territories continue to carry out the missions with which they have been entrusted against the Zionist forces of occupation and to pursue them wherever they may be inside the occupied homeland. One of our combat groups placed explosive charges in a car in Beersheba in the southern part of occupied Palestine. The explosive charges were detonated at the time set for them.

The explosion killed a Zionist officer named (Ehud Minsa) and wounded many Zionist soldiers who were near the car which was parked near an enemy post. The group which carried out the operation returned safely to base. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

OPEC President Reaffirms Pricing Policies

AU041543 Paris AFP in English 1530 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Paris, Nov 4 (AFP) — OPEC officials have been quick to issue reassuring declarations on the organization's pricing policies after United Arab Emirates (UAE) Oil Minister Mani' Ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah said members are now free to set their own price and production levels.

Speaking on UAE television Mr. al-'Utaybah last Thursday suggested that the 13-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries had abandoned its official objectives of defending world oil prices and controlling production.

But the OPEC president, Professor Subroto of Indonesia, today reaffirmed in Jakarta a statement he made on Friday to the effect that OPEC had not in fact abandoned its price-setting system.

Similar declarations were made over the weekend in other OPEC capitals, notably Caracas and Lagos.

Mr. al-'Utaybah yesterday described his remarks last week as "a message" both to OPEC countries that are surpassing their quotas and to non-member producers that continue to increase their share of the market at OPEC's expense.

The UAE, according to one oil company official in the country, has encountered stiff competition — notably in exports to Japan — from Saudi Arabia and Iraq, which have begun to boost their output over the last two months, and from Iran, whose exports are rising despite Iraqi bombardments of the Khark Island terminal in the northern Gulf.

Yarid Sabeg [spelling as received], general director of the oil consultants Enerfinance, said Mr. al-'Utaybah is now among those members of OPEC who believe the time has come to adopt a more flexible policy on prices, as the organization no longer controls the world market.

The price question will be the focus of the agenda at the next OPEC ministerial conference, scheduled for December 7 in Geneva.

Ten Countries Exceed Output Quotas for October

AU051221 Paris AFP in English 1213 GMT 5 nov 85

[Text] Paris, Nov 5 (AFP) — Ten of the 13 members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) last month exceeded their oil ouput quotas, and total OPEC production reached 17.3 million barrels a day, well up on the official ceiling of 16 million, the *MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC SURVEY* (MEES) said today quoting Saudi Arabia oil officials.

Saudi Arabia, which has increased exports, was the only member to keep within its quota of 4.3 milliion barrels. Venezuela and Kuwait equalled their quotas, although Kuwait exceeded its quota if account is taken of the "neutral zone" it operates jointly with Saudi Arabia.

The magazine said the worst offenders were Iraq, Libya, the United Arab Emirates, Indonesia and Ecuador.

The publication also said three new pricing formulas were under discussion within OPEC, whose members seek a new relationship with buyers as a means to guaranteed minium export figures. They want this before demand starts sliding at the close of winter.

The three formulas, according to the magazine, were:

1) So-called netback rates calculated on the basis of sale prices for refined products. Saudi Arabia is already adopting this method provisionally.

2) Prices linked to spot rate trends for one of more crude categories. Iraq has chosen this.

3) An increased margin for the international oil companies who work deposits in certain countries. Nigeria is going for this procedure.

OAPEC Calls on Exporters To Abandon U.S. Dollar

LD051458 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Nov (KUNA) — The organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, OAPEC, has called on the oil-exporting countries to abandon the dollar in the pricing of oil and to replace it with a basket of currencies "to distance the oil market from being directly linked to the fiscal and financial policy of one country — namely, the United States of America."

In its monthly bulletin, which will be released from its headquarters here tomorrow, OAPEC said in the editorial, "it is high time for the oil-exporting countries to work toward pricing oil according to a basket of currencies, in line with the importance of these currencies in importing oil, so that price will regain its role as a real tool in affecting the demand for oil."

The oil organization, which includes 10 Arab countries, drew attention to the fact that "a step such as this needs intense study from all aspects, since the question is not merely making a decision to change from the dollar in this vital domain of international trade. The long-term interests of the exporting countries must be considered first, those of other developing countries second, and those of the entire world by contributing to a restoration of a balance in the international oil market and the development of trade between the oil-exporting countries and other developing countries."

OAPEC explained that "pricing oil by the dollar contributes to the escalation of fluctuations in the oil market during the two disturbance cycles in this market. During the second half of the seventies when the demand for oil rose, pricing by the dollar, which was at a low value at the time, intensified that rise, and when the demand receded, the strenth of the dollar contributed to that recession."

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Sixth GCC Summit Issues Final Communique

GF061058 Muscat Television Service in Arabic 0946 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Final communique of the sixth session of the GCC Supreme Council held in Muscat 3-6 November, read by GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah at the Al-Bustan Palace Hotel in Muscat — live]

[Text] The GCC Supreme Council held its sixth session in the Sultanate of Oman from 19-22 Safar 1406 Hegira, corresponding to 3-6 November 1985, at the invitation of His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, the sultan of Oman. The meeting was attended by their majesties and highnesses: His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE; His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of the State of Bahrain; His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, the sultan of Oman; His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of the State of Qatar; and His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, the amir of the State of Kuwait.

The Supreme Council reviewed cooperation among GCC member-states and expressed satisfaction at what has been achieved as a result of such cooperation since the fifth session held in the State of Kuwait. The GCC Supreme Council discussed the Iraq-Iran war in light of recent developments and in light of the serious escalation [of the war], particularly in the Gulf waters, and discussed the threat this poses to the security and stability of the entire region and to the freedom of navigation in the Gulf.

With regard to the situation in the Gulf region, the Supreme Council recalled what was announced at the conclusion of the fourth session held in Doha in November 1983, which affirmed its adherence to UN Security Council Resolutions 540 of 1983 and 552 of 1984, which expressed the international community's support for the freedom of navigation in international waterways and for the freedom of passage of merchant ships from and to the ports of the GCC states. The Supreme Council calls on Iran to respect the principles mentioned in these two resolutions.

The Supreme Council also reaffirmed what it had declared in its fifth session held in Kuwait in November 1984 regarding the Iraq-Iran war, especially its emphasis on the need of the readiness of the GCC states to continue their endeavors with the parties converned to end this destructive war in a manner that safeguards the legitimate rights and interests of the two sides in order to bring about the establishment of normal relations among the Gulf states.

On the Arab level, the Supreme Council discussed the Palestinian question and its various stages and affirmed its continued support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The Supreme Council also condemned the Zionist attack on Tunisia and on the PLO headquarters there, and affirms its support for the fraternal Republic of Tunisia and the PLO.

The council affirms its continued support for the unity of fraternal Lebanon and for safeguarding its stability, inependence, and its national sovereignty on its soil.

The council also reviewed the Arab situation and the results of the extraordinary Arab summit held in Casablanca and the work of the two committees for reconciliation and clearing the Arab atmosphere, and expressed its satisfaction with the results achieved by the committee. The council affirmed its support for the work of the committees and for the need to continue their efforts until their task is accomplished.

The council also reviewed the steps achieved in accordance with the economic agreement. Out of its desire to push forward the GCC's march toward the achievements of the goals underlined by the economic agreement, the Supreme Council agreed to the drawing up of a timetable to carry out the various activities of economic cooperation. The Supreme Council decided to charge the administrative council with the task of approving this program and to study the possibility of adding new activities to the economic activities which the citizens of GCC states are allowed to carry out, such as insurance, trade, and buying, exchanging shares of companies that have been authorized to carry out their activities, and drawing up regulations for such transactions.

In implementation of the states for achieving and coordinating integration and links among the member-countries in all fields and to strengthen the ties of cooperation, the council has approved the following:

1. The agriculture policy of the GCC countries.

2. A unified strategy for industrial development.

3. Education goals and methods.

4. Policies and general principles for protecting the environment.

The Supreme Council was also informed of the progress of the initial contacts made with international economic bodies and countries, and has decided to continue these contacts. The council has approved equal treatment for students from GCC countries at the elementary, intermediate, and secondary levels as those students resident of the country in which they are studying; it also approved equal treatment of study certificates issued by the GCC countries as those issued from the country in which these certificates are needed.

The council reviewed the security situation in view of the escalation of terrorism in the region and the terrorist attempts carried out against some GCC countries in a bid to undermine their security and stability. While condemning all acts of terrorism, the council affirms its support for the solidarity with any member-state subjected to such acts and considers this a threat to all the GCC countries because the security of the GCC countries is indivisible.

Out of the determination to preserve the solid unity of the internal front and in order to achieve stability and security in the member countries, the council approved the goals of the security strategy and emphasized the need to quickly realize them.

In reviewing defense cooperation, the council expressed full satisfaction over the accomplishments achieved. The council also approved the strategic concept of defense cooperation among the GCC countries.

The council expresses appreciation for the great efforts of His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman and his government to ensure the success of this session; it also expresses appreciation for the sincere feelings demonstrated by the people of the Sultanate of Oman and the great meanings of these overflowing feelings which reflect the Sultanate of Oman's conviction for and its positive role in the GCC march. The council reiterates sincere thanks to His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id for the warm welcome their majesties and highnesses have been accorded and for the preparations and excellent organization which had a key role in reaching the good results achieved by the Supreme Council.

The council looks forward to its meetings during its seventh session in the UAE in Safar 1407 Hegira, corresponding to November 1986, in response to an invitation from UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

Issued in Muscat on 22 Safar 1406 Hegira, corresponding to 6 November 1985.

Thank you, Your Majesty, the chairman. [applause]

KUWAIT

'Source' on Petroleum Company Investigation

GF271642 Manama WAKH in English
1555 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 27 (WAKH) — The U.S. justice authorities had agreed to cooperate with the Kuwaiti side assigned to investigate possible leaks in the negotiations to acquire Santa Fe International by Kuwait Petroleum Corporation, an official source in the attorney general's office here stated Sunday. The source said that the attorney general has delegated a three-man team, led by head of the fact-finding committee, to travel to the U.S. to complete investigations on the issue. Reports about possible leaks in the negotiations had prompted the Council of Ministers to set up an investigation panel, which already perused documents and heard a number of witnesses.

SAUDI ARABIA

Cabinet Meets 4 Nov, Adopts Various Decisions

GF041804 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, acting on behalf of the king, chaired a cabinet meeting today.

At the conclusion of the meeting Information Minister 'Ali al-Sha'ir gave a statement to SPA, radio, and television correspondents. He said: After a quick review of the most important developments in the Middle East situation in light of diplomatic and media reports, the Council of Ministers looked into the topics on its agenda and adopted the following decisions:

1. The cabinet reviewed the request of the minister of labor and social affairs and chairman of the board of directors of the general establishment for technical education and vocational training regarding the request for approval of the renewal of the technical and vocational training cooperation agreement and its addendum between the Governments of Saudi Arabia and the FRG for 5 years, and adopted the following decision:

a. To delegate the head of the Saudi side in the Saudi-FRG joint committee to negotiate with the FRG side to amend article 6 of the technical and vocational training agreement to allow for the renewal of the accord for a further 5 years with effect from the end of the first 5-year term.

b. After being signed by the two parties, the final and original copy shall be submitted to the cabinet for the issuance of a royal decree.

2. The cabinet discussed ways of encouraging the public to spend their holidays inside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It also discussed the recommendations submitted by the committee formed by the Ministries of Interior, Foreign Affairs, Municipal and Rural Affairs, and Information, and the Office of the Director General of Youth Affairs.

After discussing all the recommendations and views, the cabinet referred the subject to the higher committee for administrative reform so that the committee, with the participation of the ministers concerned, will complete its study and forward it to the cabinet in its next meeting.

Concluding his statement, the minister of information said that the cabinet referred a number of issues which were reviewed during the meeting to the general committee so that it will continue to study it in the presence of the ministers concerned and submit its conclusions to the cabinet in the forthcoming meetings.

French To Buy Crude Oil at 'Free Market Prices'

GF041420 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic
3 Nov 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report]

[Text] Saudi Arabia and the French companies Total and Elf Acquitaine have signed a new oil agreement, according to which the two companies will purchase Saudi crude oil at free market prices. The agreement is valid for 6 months starting from 1 November and stipulates that these companies will purchase approximately 25,000 barrels per day.

'UKAZ Rejects Weapons Sales Allegations

PM281924 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic
24 Oct 85 p 3

[Political editor's news analysis: "No to the Spiteful and the Tendentious"]

[Text] Whenever we buy arms or conclude an arms deal with a friendly state, certain suspect circles launch misleading distortion and fabrication campaigns, and hired pens indulge in propaganda altercations with the aim of casting doubt on the Kingdom's policies and attitudes. The Zionist lobby was dealt a hard blow when it desperately tried to obstruct the AWACS deal with the United States; now the suspect circles have been dealt a new blow with the signing of the recent Tornado deal with Britain.

Shocked by the surprise, the tendentious circles and hired pens could do nothing except spread rumors to undermine Saudi-British relations, provoke us, and lure us into arguments over their unfounded claims and allegations.

When the British paper *THE OBSERVER* claimed that secret British commissions were paid to what it described as prominent Saudi personalities, the answer came from a responsible source at the Ministry of Defense and Aviation explaining that the British aircraft deal was concluded directly and officially at the highest government levels between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Britain without middlemen, agents, or pretenders. British Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine confirmed that fact in a statement issued in London to the effect that the agreement on the supply of Tornado aircraft to the Royal Air Force was concluded at government level at the request of the Saudi Government. The British Government's statement added that in such cases no middlemen or agents are used, that the negotiations were conducted by diplomats and government officials through normal channels, and that the British Government did not use any commercial agents or pay any commissions for this deal.

The Kingdom does not need middlemen or agents for armament or obtaining arms because the Kingdom's policy, based on a royal decree issued years ago, strictly prohibits commissions on arms deals, which means that the matter of commissions was finally dealt with and banned a long time ago.

Furthermore, the Kingdom buys arms from friendly states in accordance with its defense requirements and development plans and on the basis of a thorough study of the technological and tactical qualities of the arms in question. Contacts are officially held at government levels between us and the friendly state which manufactures the arms we are interested in purchasing.

The Kingdom buys its arms from friendly states and promptly pays for them. It does not borrow from any side to pay for the arms, and that leaves no room for involvement of agents in such matters. Understanding between the Kingdom and a friendly state over an arms deal stems from a desire to serve mutual interests. This means that neither the Kingdom, nor any friendly state has an interest in involving agents in agreements reached in connection with arms deals.

Although the explanations given by the Defense and Aviation Ministry's responsible spokesman and the British Defense Ministry were an appropriate answer to the tendentious Western media campaigns of intrigue and distortion, we do realize that such attempts and spiteful campaigns will never stop. However, as we continue to implement our clear policies emanating from our tolerant faith, our confidence in our excellent economic situation, strong financial position, and solid international standing, we will not allow such tendentious campaigns and altercations to impede our good march and obstruct our effective positive service to and defense of peace, or our support for the fateful Arab and Islamic causes.

Papers Note Importance of Sixth GCC Summit

GF041415 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 4 Nov 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Brothers, their majesties and highnesses the leaders of the GCC states began the meetings of the sixth session of the GCC Supreme Council in Muscat yesterday amid an atmosphere full of optimism and deep interest among the Gulf, Arab, and Islamic parties in the results of the GCC summit.

In their editorials today the local press praise the historic summit of the GCC leaders. *AL-JAZIRAH* says: The Muscat summit today takes on special significance, for it is the sixth in the series of GCC Supreme Council summits. It comes after 5 years of work, achievement, and sacrifices. It represents a pause to review achievements. It is also a starting point for accomplishing more of the planned goals and preplanned schemes and programs.

Referring to the topics that will be discussed at the summit *AL-RIYADH* says: The summit will discuss Arab issues from a national perspective, the extent to which the GCC states contribute to these events, and their ability to act as reconciliators and peacemakers among opposites. An equally important topic is the Iran-Iraq war because any development in Gulf security cannot be determined without serious cooperation among all its littoral states, even if they have conflicting policies and relations with the East and West. Hence the call for peace between the two fraternal countries rises above all formal issues.

AL-MADINAH reports: This summit is convening amid very important circumstances through which the Gulf and Arab countries are passing due to the continuing Iraq-Iran war and the failure to reach a just and comprehensive settlement to the Palestinian cause according to the Fes Arab summit resolutions. The Palestinian cause is the core of the Middle East conflict.

Under the title, "The Breakthrough Summit," *AL-BILAD* says: The Arab and Islamic nations hope the breakthrough summit which began in Muscat yesterday will support the region in all circumstances and conditions. The GCC countries represent the balanced side in Arab politics and sensible attitudes in our Arab world in view of their location, resources, the strength of the GCC, and the strength of their cooperation. In the words of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz: The GCC is a true embodiment of our great hopes to create collective cooperation that aims to achieve peoples' aspirations and hopes for security, peace, and prosperity.

UAE

Foreign Minister Views GCC Summit, Arab Issues

GF051036 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, said that there are continuous consultations and coordination between His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. This is good evidence of the deep and solid relations between the two countries.

In an interview published today in the Omani paper *AL WATAN*, he expressed confidence that the sixth GCC summit will witness further successful action that will enable the GCC to play its role in serving the aspirations and hopes of its peoples. Rashid 'Abdallah added: We feel pain for the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war and hope that all the efforts and goodwill endeavors will succeed in putting an end to this tragedy in order to save the region from potential foreign intervention.

Rashid 'Abdallah said that the upsurge of the GCC countries stems from the firm conviction that peace and security in the region are the responsibility of its countries and peoples free from foreign interventions. He said: We hope that the Arab fraternal countries will be able to overcome their minor differences, which are an obstacle to convening the Arab summit. Holding such a summit in the present circumstances has become necessary to confront the existing challenges.

Referring to the Lebanese question, the UAE minister of state for foreign affairs said: We have great hope that the efforts of resolving the Lebanese crisis will succeed and will be the beginning of a comprehensive solution to this crisis.

PDRY

YSP Official Receives PFLP Representative

GF051700 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, received in his office at noon today brother Ihab Yunis, member of the PFLP Central Committee, on his appointment as PFLP representative to Aden.

During the meeting the struggle relations linking the Yemeni and Palestinian peoples were discussed. Brother Ihab Yunis expressed the great appreciation of the Palestinian people and their national progressive movement under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, to the PDRY people and the YSP. He affirmed the front's stance beside the struggle of the Yemeni people and their pioneering experience in the Arab region and the position the PDRY has attained on the international revolutionary movement level. He also expressed satisfaction with the results of the Third YSP Congress, affirming that it was a strong and new blow against imperialist and reactionary powers.

Brother Salim Salih reaffirmed the strong struggle relationship between the two peoples and the stability of the stances of our party and people and their unlimited support to the Palestinian cause.

'Arafat Speaks Upon Arrival, Meets Mubarak

JN051816 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with President Husni Mubarak in Cairo this evening. During the meeting, they discussed the latest developments in the Arab region and the recent events which have disturbed the area. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar arrived in Cairo from Dubai last night. He was accompanied by Abu Iyad [Salh Khalaf], Fatah Central committee member. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar was received at Cairo International Airport by 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the president's office for political affairs and first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry; and the members of the Palestinian delegation who are currently visiting Cairo.

Immediately after arrival at Cairo airport, brother leader Abu 'Ammar made a statement to the press. He said: I and my brother Abu Iyad are pleased to come here. Brothers Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], Abu al-Hawl [Ha'il 'Abd al-Hamid], Hani al-Hasan, Jamal al-Surani, and other brothers arrived here before me in order to hold constructive talks in the service of our Arab nation and the Palestinian people. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar also stressed that our relationship with Egypt is not an ordinary one, but a strategic oen because it is a relationship of one nation, one people, one fate, one outlook, and one future. Brothers Abu Mazin, PLO Executive Committee member and Fatah Cental Committee memebr, and Abu al-Hawl, Fatah Central Committee member, met with 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, in Cairo yesterday morning. During the meeting, they discussed the latest developments in both the Palestinian and Arab arenas in light of recent events, the Zionist-U.S. aggression against the PLO headquarters in Tunis, and the U.S. air piracy against the Egyptian civilian plane. Brother Sa'id Kamal, PNC member, and the PLO representative in Cairo attended the meeting on the Palestinian side.

Official Talks Begin

NC051258 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Official talks between President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat began this morning. The private meeting between President Mubarak and 'Arafat lasted for 2 hours after which they were joined by members of the Egyptian and Palestinian delegations. They discussed all the developments in the Middle East situation and the efforts exerted to motivate the peace process. 'Arafat arrived in Cairo yesterday evening on an official 3-day visit to Egypt.

Al-Baz Remarks

NC051642 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1605 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Nov (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for political Affairs, has stated that President Husni Mubarak and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will hold another meeting tomorrow, Wednesday. He described today's talks between the two sides as constructive, satisfactory, and positive. He said: We will only discuss the contents of the talks when they are over.

Responding to a question on whether all members of the Palestinian delegation share the same views, Dr al-Baz affirmed: Yes, the members of the Palestinian delegation fully share the same views.

Al-Baz denied that there are any differences between Egypt and the PLO. He noted that the PLO's attitude is good. Regarding 'Arafat's activities during this visit, he said that the first priority is his meeting with Mubarak in the presence of the accompanying Palestinian delegation. When the talks are over, he added, then we will decide whether or not a statement will be released by the two parties, or whether a news conference will be convened on the results of the talks.

Dr al-Baz also said that the talks have not yet been completed. It is only natural that the first session should focus on reviewing various issues. Both President Mubarak and Yasir 'Arafat are satisfied, Al-Baz noted. He expected the talks between Mubarak and 'Arafat to produce positive results.

It is worth noting that the separate talks held between Mubarak and 'Arafat lasted for 2 hours. An expanded session in which members of both delegations participated lasted approximately 1 hour and was followed by a luncheon.

Talks 'Positive, Fruitful'

JN051906 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Huda Tawfiq report from Cairo]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak and Yasir 'Arafat held a 4-hour meeting today. The meeting began with talks between the two leaders alone for 2 hours, followed by an expanded meeting between the two sides. It has been noticed that the Palestinian delegation comprises many leaders from the Fatah Central Committee, the PLO Executive Committee, and the PNC. This gives the Palestinian stand a serious and balanced character. President Mubarak and 'Arafat will resume their talks in Cairo tomorrow.

So far, the two sides have declined to make any specific statements on the contents of the talks, waiting for these talks to be completed and their results to be defined. However, Dr Usamah al-Baz, who participated in the talks, described today's session as positive, fruitful, and constructive, and dealing with a comprehensive review of all topics, which he declined to specify in detail. Dr al-Baz told our radio that 'Arafat's visit and his talks are part of the constant consultations between Egypt and the PLO command on the best methods for making progress in the peace process.

There is no doubt that major issues impose themselves on these talks, such as the Israeli aggression against Tunisia, the hijacking of the Italian cruise liner, and the fact that the PLO was not handed the hijackers at the appropriate moment.

Dr al-Baz told us that Egypt wants to obtain clarifications on specific issues from the PLO, not only on the role of Muhammad 'Abbas, but also on the phenomenon of confusion and disorder in the Palestinian arena and the inability to control some elements and factions within the Palestinian movement. Dr al-Baz said that Egypt has obtained some information about certain ambiguous facts which recently took place and Egypt wants to augment the information it possesses with information the PLO may have.

It has also been ascertained that Egypt has advised the PLO about the importance of suspending terrorist operations outside the occupied territory, operations which have distorted the image of Palestinian objectives.

Pakistani Foreign Minister Leaves 5 Nov

NC051257 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1230 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Nov (MENA) — Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Ali Khan left Cairo for Rome this morning after having participated in the official talks between Egypt and Pakistan during President Ziaul Haq's visit to Cairo.

The Pakistani foreign minister arrived in Cairo last Saturday as a member of the delegation accompanying President Ziaul Haq.

Lutfi Meets U.S. Deputy Secretary of Commerce

NC051423 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1250 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Nov (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi received Clarence Brown, U.S. deputy secretary of commerce, in his office today. Brown is currently on a visit to Cairo. Dr Lutfi said that during the meeting they reviewed economic relations between Egypt and the United States and the U.S. General Motors Company offered to participate in producing a small car in Egypt. U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Nicholas Veliotes, and Edward Casey and Theodore Rosen, economic and commercial advisers at the embassy, attended the meeting.

Defense Minister, Yugoslav Chief of Staff Meet

NC051355 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1245 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Nov (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, received at his Defense Ministry office today Colonel General Zorko Canadi, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, who is currently visiting Egypt.

The meeting was also attended by Lieutenant General Al-Sayyid Hamdi, commander of the Air Defense Forces, and by Lieutenant General Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Hilmi, commander of the Air Force. The participants focused on ways to strengthen military cooperation between Egypt and Yugoslavia.

Zorko arrived in Cairo on Saturday heading a military delegation on a 4-day visit to Egypt. He has held talks with officials in the Defense Ministry. The Yugoslav guest and his delegation are scheduled to leave Cairo at noon tomorrow.

Iraqi Local Government Minister Arrives

NC060940 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0905 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA) — 'Adnan Dawud Salman, Iraqi minister of local government, arrived in Cairo this morning. He heads a delegation on a 10-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of his Egyptian counterpart, Hasan Abu Basha.

The Iraqi minister said that during his stay in Egypt he will meet with President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi. He will also visit several governorates to acquaint himself with Egypt's local government experiment and to exchange information and develop the two countries' relations in this field.

Ghali Receives Burundian Military Delegation

NC051304 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met today with Colonel (Brunta Paul), the secretary general of Burundi's Defense Ministry, and the accompanying delegation currently visiting Egypt.

The two sides reviewed developments in Africa and the armed forces' role in safeguarding the stability and security of African countries. (Brunta Paul) thanked Egypt for its material and technical support to his country. He said that he is carrying a message from the Burundi defense minister to Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense. The message deals with military cooperation between the two countries.

Mubarak To Meet Saddam's Request for Arms

GF041626 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM
in Arabic 3 Nov 85 p 1

[Report from Cairo]

[Text] *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* has learned that during his visit to Cairo, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz delivered a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to President Husni Mubarak expressing Saddam's request that Egypt supply more ammunition for mortars, heavy guns, field guns, and antiaircraft guns. The message also said that this week an Iraqi military delegation will visit Cairo to detail Iraq's ammunition needs. In his message, the Iraqi president also requested the preparation of an intensive training program at Egyptian aircraft and artillery training centers and the college for chiefs of staff and commanders for groups of Iraqi military personnel to arrive in Cairo shortly.

Husni Mubarak welcomed the Iraqi leadership's requests and issued instructions to military leaders to make the necessary arrangements to meet the Iraqi needs as soon as possible.

President Addresses Religious Conference

NC021250 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1003 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Speech by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak at the opening session of the Fourth International Conference on the Life and Teachings of the Prophet Muhammad at Al-Azhar University's Muhammad 'Abduh Auditorium in Cairo — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Venerable ulema of Egypt, respected guests, fellow countrymen: May peace, and God's mercy and blessings be upon you. Greetings to you all at the opening session of your conference, which will discuss the Prophet's blessed teachings and the sweet memory of his life [al-sunnah al-mutahharah wa al-sirah al-'atirah]. I ask God almighty to allow your praiseworthy and scientific meeting to mark a blessed beginning to pioneering Islamic research into the lasting message of Islam — the message which relates man to God, earth to heaven, and provides mankind with guidelines for individual well-being and communal welfare.

The fact that the Fourth International Conference on the Prophet's Life and Teachings is being held now and in Egypt is a source of joy. A particular source of pleasure is the fact that Egypt is not only dear to us Egyptians, but to the entire Islamic world. Egypt has gained this status by being the land of holy Al-Azhar [applause], the Muslims' educational mecca, the oldest university on earth, and a stronghold of Islamic teaching and propagation. For centuries, Al-Azhar's ulema have pored over the Prophet's blessed teachings and the sweet memory of his life.

Your meeting here is particularly reassuring at this critical time in the history of our Islamic people, when many events force us to do more thinking, hoping, uniting, and believing. May your meeting be a blessed landmark on the road to solidarity of belief among Muslims, and to a true Islamic life based on fraternity, cooperation, amity, and peace.

As one of its many tasks, your conference should try to stop the bloodshed among Muslims. Two warring Muslim states will reap only those things that weaken them and delay their progress. They will also reap death, destruction, and misery. This satisfies the devil and pleases our enemies. Your efforts in such a blessed attempt will neither be dissociated from your mission concerning the sayings of the Prophet, nor far from the spirit of your agenda in the context of the Prophet's life. The sayings of our great prophet include repeated calls which confirm that all Muslims are brothers and demand that one Muslim should wish for his brother what he wishes for himself. They make it clear that Muslim blood is sacred to us, just as the House of God is sacrosanct during the holy month of Muharram. The life of the noble Prophet is full of calls for tolerance and love and for rewarding misdeeds with good deeds. This brilliant life shows what relations among Muslims should be. They should put aside their differences, renounce dissension, and do everything possible to unite word and rank, instill strength, and make all observe the pact of God.

Revered ulema: A scientific conference convened to discuss the sayings of God's Prophet and his life is a scientific achievement. Those who planned and prepared for this seminar, as well as those taking part, deserve all our thanks and praise.

The sayings of God's Prophet are the source of canon law for our orthodox Islam. It is the pure source which comes second to the book of God almighty. The noble Prophet's sayings are a detailed and comprehensive account and an explanation of everything that needs explaining. A modern ulema wisely said in legal terms that the noble sayings are explanatory notes for the Holy Koran.

Therefore, the fact that your conference is focusing on the sayings of the Prophet Muhammad exemplifies its lofty mission. We hope that this conference will correct things and explain the truth to those who imagine that the Prophet's teachings are unnecessary since the Koran contains all that Muslims need. These people forget that the Koran itself asks us to heed the Prophet's teachings and to rely on the example of his life. By so doing, we can then truly understand the Koran, and our lives will be in keeping with the Prophet's teachings and with a true application of the holy Book of God. It suffices here to relate what God told his Prophet: And we have sent down unto thou the message; that thou mayest explain clearly to men what is sent to them.

The Prophet's teachings are clear. He made them clear so that we will adopt and rely on them and not ignore or disavow them. Explaining this, God said in the Koran: So take what the apostle assigns to you, and deny yourselves that which he withholds from you.

The Prophet Muhammad's life is the ideal and most sublime model for what a Muslim's life, or any man's life, should be. Explaining the Prophet's life, demonstrating its essence, and highlighting its truth to Muslims and to the world in general will show what is right and good and will revive ideals. This is a call to Muslims and to all people to follow the path of salvation and thus be delivered from fumbling in those labyrinths which might lead mankind astray.

The grand Prophet's life was also full of the most sublime civilized values. Islam and the Prophet Muhammad demonstrated these values well before the most civilized governments and the greatest reformers. It is sufficient to mention here that the Prophet's life, which embodied Islam's values and spirit and followed its principles, laid the foundation for the principle of freedom, to be applied equally among all races of people; asserted the supremacy of law; enacted laws; upheld justice; called for social cooperation; urged respect for reason; promoted knowledge; and praised work. The Prophet's life also laid the foundations for what is right and good, and provided the basis for all values. [applause] These values can safeguard man's dignity and make life honorable. Toward this end God said: I will create a vicegerent on Earth.

For instance, we should remember here that the Prophet's teachings condemned racial discrimination and abolished distinctions among races and colors more than 14 centuries ago. However, modern civilization did not recognize or codify this until after World War II, when the United Nations announced its human rights charter.

For us Muslims, the greatest need is to adopt the values manifested in the life of the Prophet, may the blessings and peace of God be upon him. We should adopt these values and let them be our guide, especially during this particular stage of our history, when we need something which can restore our strength, reinforce our will, and help us to cope with the challenges facing us.

Our Prophet's life glows with shining examples of faithfulness to principles, sacrifice for the sake of what is right, resistance to immense temptations, and the maintenance of patience in the face of severe disadvantages.

How magnificent the great Prophet's attitude was when he rejected power and money and everything that Quraysh offered him through his uncle in the hope that these allures would make him abandon his mission. Truly, how magnificent his sublime attitude was and how immortal his saying: By God, if they put the sun in my right hand and the moon in my left hand, on condition that I give up this thing, I will not do so unless God wishes it. I would rather die. [applause]

How magnificent his response was when, after being sorely injured by the Al-Ta'if people, he went to them to explain his call and outline his message. They encouraged the incompetent and the children to shout ignorant abuse at him and to attack him with stones and obscenities. Yes, how magnificent his attitude was then and how immortal his saying when he called upon his lord: If you are not angry with me, I do not care. [applause]

The brilliant life of the Prophet also glows with the most noble examples of tolerance, mercy, and magnanimity. Let us remember here his conduct after he conquered Mecca, and AlLah enabled him to capture those who had tortured him, boycotted him, and thrown him out and then tortured his friends, and even fought against him and against the Muslims in Badr, 'Uhud, and Al-Khandaq. We must remember how the Prophet said to the Quraysh people after conquering them: Go, you are free.

O dignified ulema: Let your grand conference highlight these values and call on people to follow them. This will stimulate our society to learn from our nation's rich civilization and to depend on man's positive values. In so doing, you will give a scholarly boost to the academic studies our Islamic world needs under the current extremely delicate circumstances.

O dignified ulema: We and the entire Islamic world are looking to the urgent scholarly achievements that your conference will produce. First, we are in dire need of an encyclopedia of the Prophet's teachings that includes authentic sayings which can be followed without disparities or contradictions. Islamic scholars, thank God, have achieved a level of knowledge which allows them to verify, document, and authenticate the Prophet's sayings. This knowledge can then be used to avert any confusion or doubts among Muslims.

Second, we are also in dire need of an encyclopedia of the Prophet's pure life, objectively and precisely written and free from all false tales. All tendentious suspicions and mendacious fabrications can then be refuted. The Prophet's life will also then be free from naive additions which harm the sanctity of the Prophet, may the blessings and peace of God be upon him. We also await an academic work that will complement these two encyclopedias which we hope you will undertake to write. We expect it to contain an introduction presenting the Islamic values and human principles of the Prophet Muhammad's life and sayings. By providing an explanation of the Koran, these principles and values will form an Islamic constitution [dustur] for ethics, conduct, and all forms of dealings among people. The goal is to spread this constitution and these principles and to make them the basis for rebuilding the Muslim man and society so that we can take our place among the civilized world. This is what God wanted when He created man on Earth. We can thus achieve the mission of the great Prophet Muhammad, whose sayings you are meeting to study and whose life you seek to emulate. May God guide your steps and bless you. May God's peace and blessings be upon you. [applause]

Prime Minister on Economy, Intercepted Plane

PM051643 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic
25 Oct 85 pp 5-11, 54-58

[Interview with Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi by Makram Muhammad Ahmad — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-MUSAWWAR* conducted this interview with Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi in two sessions.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, you studied economics at Bern University in Switzerland at the feet of professors who belong to the liberal school of economics. But the impression of business is that you are strict. To which economic school do you belong, and can we say that the difference among the Egyptian schools of economics has had an impact on the political direction of Egypt's economic options?

[Answer] The truth is that I am against categorization and classification. I do not like to waste my time in classifying Egyptian economists into groups. I will begin my answer to this question with several questions of my own. The truth is that it has become extremely difficult to define the concepts of socialism, communism, capitalism, open-door economy, isolationism, and other concepts with the diversity and difference of application in all countries of the world and with the fall of ideology from its throne, in favor of the practical trends that take into consideration the circumstances and changing elements of reality. Let me ask here: Is France, which is now ruled by a Socialist Party headed by Mitterrand, a socialist country or a capitalist country? Was Britain a socialist country during the periods when the Labor Party ruled in the wake of World War [II] and when some industries were nationalized, and did it then turn into a capitalist country upon the departure of this party and the assumption of power by the Conservative Party?

The examples are numerous in various countries of the world. The issue is not one of names because there is so far no country in the world which we can call purely socialist, communist or capitalist. All of us keep up with the enormous changes taking place in China. Can we call them, as some people do, a retrogression or a turn toward capitalism and the open-door economy, or should we call them modernization of the methods of production and management and of their connection with whatever serves the issues of production and distribution in society?

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, we hear, regrettably, allegations from groups at home and abroad expressing the belief that the Egyptian economic option stands halfway up the ladder and that it is neither a socialist nor a capitalist option. These groups believe, on the pretext of clear vision and perception, that Egypt must define its economic option.

[Answer] I agree with you on this and I reiterated these words when I was chairman of the National Party's Economic Committee and here on the pages of *AL-MUSAWWAR*. I have pointed out repeatedly that I still reiterate that we are, politically, a state that embraces the democratic system and respects opinion and counter opinion. We have opposition parties which we respect and whose opinions we respect. We have a legislative authority that issues the laws. We respect the supremacy of the law and the independence of the judiciary. Economically, we have a strong and lasting public sector which we are working to develop. The private sector is present and we exert efforts to encourage and enhance it and to facilitate the solutions for the problems facing it. We have a big cooperative sector but it suffers from some problems which we are trying to tackle. Beyond this, we have no time for the process of the theoretical classification of labels.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, I believe that your Cabinet is facing several difficult, changing elements concerning hard currency resources: The Suez Canal revenues are constant; there is a drop in oil prices and the impact of this drop on the total revenues; and there is the drop that is likely to develop in the coming years in the amount of Egyptian labor abroad. Consequently, the picture of our expected hard currency revenues does not abound with optimism. Very regrettably, we find that the major part of the hard currency revenues is consumed for projects through which we could achieve a large degree of self-sufficiency. [sentence as published] The major part of our hard currency goes to pay for importing our requirements for consumable oil, cement, and glass.

If you will permit me to be more frank, we feel that there is premeditated obstruction that seeks to block these projects so that the door of importation from abroad may remain wide open and so that the opportunity of taking advantage of commission fees and other kinds of fees may be prolonged.

[Answer] It is true that there is a drop in the foreign currency yield from its main sources, such as the Suez Canal, oil and the remittances of Egyptians working abroad. It is certain that the Suez Canal and oil revenues are beyond our control and that we have nothing to do with them because they are a part of the crises and problems of the world economy. But each country must be prepared to tackle any situation with more than one solution. We must not wait until the problem emerges and then hold meetings to discuss what should be done. The truth is that the Cabinet has prepared itself for these situations.

Insofar as currency is concerned, the issue is currently one of supply and demand. I believe that our supply has somewhat diminished. Therefore, we must tackle the demand aspect. The Cabinet is examining the main articles of import and the means to deal with them swiftly. For example, if we talk of the housing problem, we find that we import nearly 8 million tons of cement at a cost of $40 per ton. Thus, we pay more than $300 million for cement. This is why my first decision was to summon the companies operating in the cement industry and get them to commit themselves to specific timetables for completing new production lines. I tell all through *AL-MUSAWWAR* that we will accept no excuses or pretexts for delay and that we must achieve self-sufficiency in cement as soon as possible. I will soon announce to the public the dates of completion of the production lines so that both the government and the companies may adhere to achieving self-sufficiency as soon as possible. It is impossible to continue to drain our resources by importing cement.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, you defined the nature of Egypt's economic problem accurately when you said that the crisis lies in the fact that our consumption rates are higher than our production capabilities, that our need for investment is greater than our capability to save and that our spending is greater than our revenues.

Here are three specific questions:

First: How can the production issue be the number one issue in Egypt when it is evident that production does not so far have absolute priority?

Second: If our savings are smaller than our investments, then how long will we continue to rely on foreign loans for investment, considering that our debts have grown so large?

We now come to the issue of spending and revenues. "People follow the religion of their kings," as the proverb says. If all do not become certain that the government seems more austere, then it will be difficult to ask people to tighten their belts under the conditions of inflation and of high prices.

[Answer] As for the first point on how to increase production, how to make this increase a reality and on how to give production the priority, it is my assessment that the fundamental task of the Egyptian Government in the current phase and under our current circumstances is to focus on the services and utilities — drinking water, roads, bridges, tunnels, public transportation, canals and sewers. All these are infrastructure, basic utilities, and structures that must be renewed.

There are two ways to tackle these utilities: the approach of palliatives and the approach of fundamental solutions. As the president of the Republic has stated repeatedly, we do not resort to the palliatives approach because it is tantamount to deceiving the masses. We resort to the path of fundamental solutions which is a hard, difficult and costly path that demands vast funds and investments. I will cite a quick example on the energy issue because we talked in our first meeting on the sewage issue. We have oil reserves with a lifespan of no more than 10 years. We could say: Let those who are here in 10 years deal with the problem. But this would be a crime against the people and future generations. Since we know now that the oil reserves will last 10 years, unless we discover more oil and we hope to — but I cannot build a nation's future on hopes and possibilities — then we must plan as of now to look for alternatives to oil to generate power, namely nuclear plants. Each plant costs 1 to 1.5 billion. We need several plants between now and the end of the 20th century, especially since the construction of a plant takes no less than 7 years. Therefore, the government's work and effort must focus on rebuilding the state's basic utilities.

Whatever I am then left with goes into production in the public and private sectors. Insofar as the public sector is concerned, it will remain as is. I wish to stress this fact without embarking on any acts of one-upmanship or any rumors in this regard. As a result of the war conditions, the public sector did not receive its share of replacement and renewal. Most of the projects of the plan concerning the public sector are replacement and renewal projects. the replacement and renewal projects amount to 82 percent of the volume of the investments in industry. The public sector also needs to be developed in order to solve all the problems facing it, whether they are problems pertaining to the companies' relations with the authorities, ministries or government, or problems pertaining to selecting the right leadership for the sector or to [correcting] its flawed financing structures. As for the private sector, we always say that this sector must be given a strong boost. When we say a strong boost, we mean primarily the productive private sector. Which is the productive private sector? It is the sector operating within the framework of the state's general policy, meaning that it is not a sector producing luxury goods that we do not need on the pretext that it is a private sector. I say that we do not need these goods at present and that they must be postponed until the next plan.

The productive sector is not an exploitative sector and does not take advantage of the short supply of a commodity to monopolize and raise its prices.

The productive private sector is the sector that does not evade paying the taxes it owes. We tell this sector: Make as much legal profit as you wish, provided that you pay your taxes. We need this private sector.

It is on this basis that I made my decision (yesterday) to set up a new bureau to be attached to my office to solve the investors' problems. Any investor encountering a problem or difficulty can come to this bureau, instead of running breathlessly between the various bureaus, to solve his problem.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, what are the agricultural and industrial growth rates which the government is striving to achieve so that the weight of the economic problem may not grow heavier?

[Answer] I believe that we must gradually improve the agricultural growth rate, now ranging between 2.5 and 3 percent. Without such improvement, we will truly be in a critical situation because the population growth rate is 2.7 percent and because we currently import 60 percent of our food needs from abroad. Consequently, we must at least raise the agricultural growth rate by 1 to 1.5 percent. As for industrial growth, it is within the range of 7 to 8 percent. I believe this is a reasonable rate.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, there remains the issue of indebtedness. When will we stop relying on loans for our investments?

[Answer] To start with, I must point out that Egypt is not the only indebted country in the world. Many countries are havily indebted.

The second point is that Egypt's indebtedness has not reached the critical point yet, unlike a number of Latin American countries.

The third point is that the developing countries are not the only indebted countries. The advanced countries themselves suffer from serious indebtedness. The United States, the most advanced country in the world, suffers from a heavy debt that is very unsettling to the U.S. economy. I am speaking frankly here. So when do we say that indebtedness poses a danger?

The first indicator is when a discrepancy develops between the volume of the annual repayment installments and interest on the one hand, and the state revenues on the other. The second indicator is when a discrepancy develops between the rate of the installments and the volume of the foreign exports. I can say that even though our indebtedness is not small, we have not yet reached the critical point. I hope we will not reach it. We will try not to reach it and try to improve our indebtedness position.

The second point in indebtedness is to ask ourselves: Why have we borrowed?

The first reason is that our resources have not been sufficient to renew the public utilities and services and were not sufficient to finance the war and the battles. Very regrettably, we have borrowed at times for consumption. This was a momentous mistake because borrowing must be for investment, not consumption. Why? Because as long as I borrow to invest, then there is no danger because the investment will give me a yield and from the yield, I can pay the installments and interest and realize a surplus. But when we borrow to import meat, poultry and wheat, then we must ask ourselves: How are we going to replay these loans?

I can say, finally, that we are paying the debt installments and interest regularly. A delay of few months may occur in the payment of some installments and interest because of the irregularity of the revenues. However, we do repay our obligations in full.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, it is difficult to end our dialogue without learning the real dimensions of the Egyptian airliner incident. The source of the danger is that there is disagreement in the strategic vision between Egypt and the United States. Now that the tempers have cooled, we may ask ourselves: What prevents a recurrence of the incident?

[Answer] When the first signal of the hijacking of the Italian ship was received, I had with me Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid. We went immediately to the operations room of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs where we found the Italian ambassador who was extremely disturbed. We learned that four Palestinian hijackers were aboard the ship and that the ship was outside the Egyptian territorial waters. The Italian ambassador told us that he had contracted Italian Prime Minister Craxi and that the latter had instructed him to contact the Egyptian Government to ask it to take the necessary steps to safeguard the lives of those people. We sat through the night consulting and thinking while the ship headed for Port Tartus in Syria. But Syria refused to deal with the ship which then turned in the direction of Port Said, staying outside Egyptian territorial waters. While we were pondering, our thoughts went as follows — and I am now thinking aloud so that the citizens may hear:

First, there was not a single Egyptian tourist or citizen aboard the ship. This is an important point because we could have done the same as Syria and could have steered clear of this operation which could bring, and has brought, us problems. The second point is that the ship was beyond our territorial waters, so why should we deal with it? But despite this, we considered dealing with it out of purely humanitarian motives, namely the presence on the ship of more than 400 people of various nationalities, all of them exposed to certain death. Why? Because the hijackers said that they had mined the ship and that they had spied Sixth Fleet aircraft flying over them. They demanded that those aircraft stay away because they were prepared for any fedayeen action. The ship captain did actually ask the aircraft to move away from the ship. Had the Sixth Fleet aircraft intervened, it is certain that lives would have been lost, and only God knows how many.

Out of this purely humanitarian motive and appreciation for the circumstances and on the urging of the Italian and German ambassadors — the U.S. and British ambassadors were also there, and so was the Swiss minister of foreign affairs who happened to be in Egypt — they all insistently begged Egypt to intervene and take any step to save those lives. Despite all this, we said that we could not deal with the ship unless we received an assurance that not a single person on the ship had been killed. We received the assurance from the ship's captain, made public in a press conference held by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid. The basis for the transaction was that we would secure the departure of the four hijackers and, at the same time, would save the lives of 400 people aboard the ship. We notified the ambassadors of Italy, Germany, the United States and Britain of the deal, and they approved it. But we made it on the condition that the approval be in writing. The Italian ambassador contacted his government in Rome which agreed. He and the German ambassador wrote down the approvals, which are kept in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

But the U.S. ambassador procrastinated. He neither rejected nor agreed. The British ambassador did the same. At the same time, Yasir 'Arafat declared his condemnation of the operation and his readiness to bring to trial the individuals carrying it out. U.S. President Reagan then announced that the organization could bring the four to trial and later backed down on his statement.

These are the circumstances under which Egypt decided to deal with the hijack issue.

We contacted 'Arafat, and Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] came to Egypt in an attempt to contact the four Palestinians and persuade them to release the ship.

The Americans say that Abu al-'Abbas took part in the operation and we say that Egypt had nothing to prove that he had participated in it or planned it. On the contrary, Abu al-'Abbas was able to persuade the four to change their position. This is why we insisted that the man not be brought to trial because he had done nothing. Rather, he gave real help in ending the operation. Naturally, it was impossible to deport the four in half an hour or an hour. For us, as leadership — the president of the Republic, myself as prime minister and Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid as the minister of foreign affairs — the problem had ended and we thanked God for saving the lives of the passengers who actually landed in Port Said. But deporting the four required some steps, including a flight permit, a landing permit and preparation of the plane. This, of course, took some time.

When the president declared that they had departed, they were actually supposed to have departed. But it seems that there was a delay in getting Tunisia's approval. Moreover, contacts were made with other countries.

[Question] Was part of the delay due to the fact that we tried to deport them to Iraq and that Iraq declined because it could not find the organization's representative in Baghdad?

[Answer] The truth is that I cannot confirm this because we had issued instructions for their deportation. What caused the delay is that we discussed with the organization the question of who would take them over to bring them to trial untill they [PLO] decided on Tunisia. We leased an Air Egypt airliner which took them, along with Abu al-'Abbas and his colleague, to Tunisia. Here the surprises started.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, Tunisia says that it did not receive a clear signal of an Egyptian airliner seeking to land at its airport?

[Answer] We asked for permission and got the approval.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, was Tunisia aware that the plane was carrying the four hijackers?

[Answer] The organization's leadership must have notified them of this. I personally did not ask about these details. We issued our order for their deportation. They asked to be deported to Tunisia and we agreed. Amidst this success, the surprises came in succession.

On approaching Tunis, the airliner found the airport closed in its face and asked to return to Egypt. On its way back, the four U.S. military aircraft intercepted it, one flying above the airliner, a second under it, a third to its right and a fourth to its left to force it to land at a Sicily military airport in southern Italy. Naturally, the pilot had to obey. There is no heroism whatsoever in this act. As the president has commented, there was bascially no call for four, three, or two aircraft. One aircraft would have been enough. What is more, if the civilian airliner's pilot had merely received a signal from any military base, he would have landed. We cannot yet understand why four military aircraft were sent.

When the airliner landed at the military base, Abu al-'Abbas and his colleague refused to disembark, saying that they had done nothing and that, moreover, the plane carrying them was an Egyptian plane, i.e. they were on Egyptian territory in accordance with the international law. The Italian brothers are thanked for not entering the plane at all. They observed the international law and considered the airliner Egyptian territory. They did not intervene at all.

At this point, contacts began between the United States and Italy. The United States was pressuring Italy to hand over to it the four Palestinians, Abu al-'Abbas, and his colleague. The truth is that we should note here the honorable stance of the Italian Government and its full cooperation in this operation. Abu al-'Abbas and his colleague were deported to Belgrade and this chapter of the operation thus came to an end.

There remained the issue of the relations between Egypt and the United States. Naturally, we had not expected such an act on the part of the United States and it was natural for us to reject the U.S. action and for the Egyptian public to demonstrate its anger over what had happened.

Several contacts were then made between us and the United States and letters were exchanged. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid summoned the U.S. ambassador and talked to him on the issue.

The U.S. Administration (yesterday) sent Mr Whitehead, the under secretary of state, to meet with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and then the president of the republic, to both of whom he has expressed the U.S. Administration's regret for what happened.

It is my opinion that the biggest lesson learned from this operation is that we need to turn as quickly as possible to self-reliance, especially insofar as foodstuffs are concerned, because as I have already said, Egypt will only be built by the hands of Egyptians. However, I hope that this operation has ended, that we will overcome it, and that normal relations will be restored between us and the United States, considering that it has expressed to us its regrets over what happened.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, with the ongoing occurences of violence in the area, do you expect peace efforts to have another chance?

[Answer] I expect resumption of the peace efforts as soon as possible because there will be no peace in the Middle East without solving the Palestinian problem.

There will be no end to the terrorism without solving this problem. If we examine the course of events before the latest two incidents, I can say that matters were moving on the right path. Israel was about to complete its withdrawal from Lebanon, excluding a small part in the south from which withdrawal will take place. The dialogue on the Tabah issue had started in Cairo. In the wake of the Israeli raid on Tunisia, it was natural for us to suspend the dialogue. But this is a temporary suspension and we hope to resume the dialogue soon. Israel knows that we possess all the documents entitling us to Tabah, which is a very small area. However, the issue is one of principle and Egypt cannot cede a single inch of its territory, regardless of the conditions and circumstances.

As for the Palestinian issue, I believe that if the United States and Israel truly wish to establish peace in the Middle East, they should be flexible in their thinking vis-a-vis this issue. Without the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, the peace conference, or other formulas, there will be no peace in the Middle East because the Palestinian issue is the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

All we hope for now is that all the parties concerned will show goodwill this time, that the Tabah talks will be resumed, and that one of the formulas for solving the problem of the Palestinian people's rights will be pursued.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, have the talks of Sudanese Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah succeeded in establishing normal relations between Egypt and Sudan?

[Answer] The fact is that my meeting with Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has been extremely fruitful and successful. He is a frank man and he has spoken very frankly on everything. I had with me the negotiation team which included a large number of ministers. We discussed the two countries' relations in various political, military, economic, cultural, and other fields. We reached a number of proposals, recommendations and resolutions which will be put into practice immediately, especially in the wake of Siwar al-Dhahab's visit last Saturday. It is my assessment that after these two visits, Egyptian-Sudanese relations will be stronger than they have been, God willing.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, are the recommendations connected with the integration agreements?

[Answer] Yes, the recommendations are connected with the integration agreements. The fact is that this is what distinguishes such meetings. When we sat together, things other than what is contained in exchanged letters surfaced. Letters are not everything. Meetings are what provide the opportunity for greater understanding. I consider this meeting extremely fruitful and believe that the conditions are ripe for greater cooperation between us in all spheres. The integration will be resumed, God willing.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, have you overcome the problem of handing over Numayri?

[Answer] The problem of handing over Numayri was not raised at the negotiation table.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, is there a change in the joint defense treaty?

[Answer] Absolutely. [as published]

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, what can Egypt offer as aid to Sudan?

[Answer] [We can offer] within the limits of Egypt's capabilities, and they are aware of our economic circumstances. We say that Sudan is the strategic depth for Egypt and Egypt the strategic depth for Sudan. There are integration agreements and a joint defense treaty. Egypt can offer some military aid and some economic aid. We spend 5 million on our Sudanese sons in the Khartoum branch of Cairo University and we advance a large number of grants to the Sudanese citizens who study in Egyptian universities, schools and institutes. Egypt has offered and will continue to offer whatever it can give Sudan until it surpasses its current phase.

Mr Prime Minister, I thank you for the time you have given *AL-MUSAWWAR* throughout the two sessions and we wish you success in your difficult task.

Paper Refutes Israeli Claim of Border Incident

NC042239 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2135 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 4 Nov (MENA) — In tomorrow's edition, *AL-AKHBAR* says that the multinational forces in the Sinai have dismissed as untrue Israel's claims that one of its border patrols was attacked by infiltrators.

The paper notes that Israel announced that Egyptian infiltrators had thrown grenades at an Israeli patrol, at a point on the border between the two countries 50 km south of the Mediterranean. Israel said that no casualties were sustained and that its patrol did not manage to apprehend the perpetrators.

However, *AL-AKHBAR* adds, the multinational peace-keeping force in the Sinai refuted the Israeli claims, for which there is no evidence. Israeli allegations and lies on this matter are part of its attempt to place more obstacles in the way of the Middle East peace process and to justify its aggressive actions.

AL-AHRAM Views Aid Used To Achieve Self-Reliance

PM041237 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic
26 Oct 85 p 14

[Article reproduced from *AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI* by 'Isam Rif'at entitled: "The United States and Us": Confrontation, Truce, or Reciprocity?"]

[Text] What has happened has happened before the entire world, with utter clarity on our part, with impudence on the part of Israel, with piracy on the part of the United States, and with condemnation and denunciation on the part of the Arabs.

These are the four focal points seen by the world in rapid and successive developments, beginning with an Israeli raid on the Palestinian resistance centers in Tunisia, with a strange justification by U.S. President Reagan and with an honorable Egyptian position vis-a-vis the raid.

Then there was the hijacking of the Italian ship with 400 innocent people aboard. Egypt acts with wisdom and courage, noted a world watching that serious situation moment by moment and sighing in relief upon Egypt's success in gaining control of the situation, "freeing" the ship, and sparing the world a devastating catastrophe if the ship had been blown up or a U.S.-organized foreign military intervention had been staged to rescue the ship, as happened in the case of the hostages taken by Iran.

When Egypt chose the sound and ideal solution to end the problem by handing the four hijackers over the PLO, the United States reneged on its position and engaged in the world's strangest act of piracy by hijacking the Egyptian airliner and forcing it to land at one of its military bases in Sicily.

This was a shock to the feelings the Egyptian people — a shock reflected with utter sincerity in President Mubarak's statements to the press. Egypt is the party which acted rationally and wisely in the face of this complex and intricate international situation.

When we think out loud, we do not think of what has happened or of the Egyptian decision.

What has happened has happened, and the decision is neither vague, ambiguous, nor reproachable. It is faultless and indisputable. But the question now on people's minds is: What next? Do we sever our relations with the United States? Do we enter into a truce with the United States and then withdraw our hand of friendship from it?

Do we treat it in an antagonistic and confrontational manner? Each of these approaches has its flaws and benefits, even has a "price" we have to pay.

The shock to Egyptian feelings has urged some to give free reign to their thoughts and to express the belief that severing relations with the United States is the solution.

But it is a solution that solves the problem or the crisis with a bigger problem or crisis, which will take a long time to tackle, even if all the right circumstances and resources are made available for it. The voice of reason should prevail.

It is true that all our sentiments have been deeply wounded. But reason must prevail in managing this crisis.

We must transform the sweeping anger into a creative force and energy if we wish to prevent the recurrence of such a situation. We must also transform our economy from just an aid-supported economy into support for our Egyptian economy; the will of free peoples cannot be kept independent through reliance on aid. The aid — and we must realize this fully — is a temporary thing and a phase on which we cannot rely totally or endlessly. We must rely on ourselves. As for the foreign aid, it is to bolster, not eliminate, self-reliance.

The situation that has developed in recent days — the act of U.S. piracy against the Egyptian civil airliner — is a warning to all of us. I repeat, it is a warning or an early alarm sounded for all of us. U.S. aid, regardless of how free of prior political or economic conditions, will not continue endlessly.

We must not give the United States the opportunity to put pressure on us or to make us subservient. It will cite here a number of "points" about which we must think profoundly:

At the end of 1983, I was listening to a lecture by a prominent U.S. aid official in Cairo, entitled "U.S. Aid Within the Framework of Politics." The audience did not exceed 30 persons and did not include a single Egyptian official.

The man began his lecture aggressively, blaming the Egyptian side for the misuse of some aspects of U.S. aid, especially food aid and particularly wheat and flour. He said: You get nearly one-third of U.S. world food aid allocations.

He added: Statistics show that Egyptian per capita bread consumption is 169 grams daily, i.e. it can be said that you can purchase a kilogram of bread for 6 piasters, whereas the price of a kilogram of fodder is nearly 20 piasters. Because farmers in Egypt, like farmers in all parts of the world, are intelligent and instinctively thrifty, they feed their livestock bread instead of fodder. This is a fact of which all of us — you, I, and the Egyptian Government — are aware.

Let us pause here to ask about the wisdom with which Egyptian economic policy is managed. You purchase wheat for 20 piasters a kilogram to sell it to the consumer in the form of bread for 6 piasters a kilogram, and then this subsidized bread, designated for human consumption, goes to feed livestock.

This is a difficult issue which I urge you to think about. This is insofar as the Egyptian side is concerned.

But what about the United States?

The man went on to add: We have a problem with the congressmen who consider what I have just pointed out to you a waste of U.S. taxpayers' money.

It truly is a problem for the country advancing the aid and for the country where the subsidized bread is used as livestock fodder.

Here the man ended. So, do such ideas draw our attention to the perils of continued reliance on U.S. aid? Moreover, do they lead us to realize that this aid cannot, under any circumstances, continue forever?

If we move to another aspect, we should not allow our thinking to exaggerate the dimensions of U.S. aid or its impact on the Egyptian economy. At the same time, the aid should not be disdained and its significance should not be belittled.

Perhaps what most eloquently sums up the situation here are the contents of the joint communique issued in February 1982 on the occasion of the meeting of Presidents Mubarak and Reagan:

Egypt and the United States are full partners in the process of establishing stability in the area and in continuing the efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East.

The United States has cooperated in the sphere of achieving economic development in Egypt through the aid programs it advances to the Egyptian Government in acknowledgement of the sacrifices made by the Egyptian people.

The Egyptian Government has declared its determination to implement its economic reform program, which is capable of utilizing the Egyptian people's initiative and their intrinsic capabilities.

Through the vast U.S. aid and other foreign resources, Egypt has been able to bolster its economy and to rebuild a large part of the base in terms of capital and social infrastructures.

Egypt has entered a phase of economic progress which dictates that Egypt itself must manage the enormous foreign resources, including the constant U.S. aid.

It serves both countries' interest to insure the success of the Egyptian economic reform programs in a manner that acknowledges the Egyptian Government's vast capabilities to implement its plans and acknowledges the continued U.S. commitment to supplying the materials that can be used to achieve this objective.

From these lines, we must try to realize that after 10 years the philosophy of U.S. aid is saying: Egypt must utilize its people's initiative and their intrinsic capabilities to carry out the economic reform; Egypt has been able to bolster its economy with the aid and has reached a position that enables it to manage the enormous foreign resources wisely.

Therefore, a reading of these lines demonstrates to us very realistically that the aid will not continue forever and that we must rely on ourselves. This is an indisputable fact.

It is true that there are negative features attached to the U.S. aid program, and they are many. But the most serious of them is the belief that we can rely on this aid to such a degree that we forget the importance of self-reliance. We must utilize the "incident of the ship hijacking and the piracy against the airliner" to take a pause for soul-searching. Our borrowing policy needs to be modified and our excessive reliance on the outside world needs examination. It is our belief that we must strive for greater self-reliance and must make the biggest gains possible from this foreign aid and use it to maximum economic benefit, must tackle the mistakes in implementation, achieve a balance of interests, and seek to turn the aid-supported economy into a support for itself. Will the feelings of anger turn into creative energy for a self-reliant economy?

Communique on 6 Nov Attack on Iran Steel Complex

GF061316 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Communique No 2,012 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 November]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Follow us to the battlefields. O glorious Iraqis, you have heroically defended the honor of the Iraqi nation and the land of civilization and mission, as well as your dignity and achievements and the future of your sons. Your heroic defense will remain eternal in the book of time. You have confronted the winds of barbarism, greed, and hegemony which the ignorant and suspect rulers of Iran have attempted to force onto you. You have been roused to defend yourselves and do so everyday with the power and glory of devotion, you who are the pillar of the present and its pride and with all the bright hopes for the future, the edifice of which you have built. It is another day of blessed victory for the Iraq of goodness and love.

In execution of the instructions of our glorious leader; President Saddam Husayn, God protect him, the (?cowards once again sank in the whirlpool) and the heroes came forward and were up to the occasion. They left their dens with 30 planes including [word indistinct] planes and at 1010 [0710 GMT] this morning fired their rockets at the extremely important iron and steel complex Now Rud and on the center for building light military boats. The rockets destroyed the complex's installations and the production center and turned them into burning debris.

This heroic operation is considered a mortal blow to the despotic clique and its economy and war effort and comes within the framework of the brave and accurate implementation of our people's decision to destroy the vital installations which provide the regime of swindlers with the reasons of aggression. Carrying out their task with their known courage and perceptible efficiency, our hawks returned to the homeland with their planes safe and sound, carrying with them the good omens of brilliant victory to their nation and people protected by the eyes and care of God.

Thus, O Iraqis, events confirm that the enemy of God and your enemy collapses under the deadly blows of the sincere men of Iraq. Let the suspect rulers of Iran receive today and every day their just punishment for continuing aggression and refraining from virtue and peace. We swear to God that we will not be harmed by this war no matter how long it lasts, because we are the kind of genuine people who race to the battlefields when the war continues and intensifies.

God bless our giant Air Force, the strong and long arm of Iraq. God bless its command and its hawks. On to new victories under the banner of the leader of victory and under the guidance of his bright thoughts. God is great; down with the loser.

[Signed] Armed Forces General Command, 6 November 1985

Communique on 5 Nov Maritime Target Attack

JN051731 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Communique No 2,011 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 5 November 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces' combat capabilities are daily being enhanced and the men's morale is being boosted to wipe out the hatred that our racist enemies harbor and to force them to submit to peace.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our valiant Air Force continues to deal devastating blows to Iranian maritime targets to keep the Iranian clique deprived of the resources it uses for the purpose of aggression. Our staunch hawks of the air carried out a successful attack against a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 1400 [1100 GMT] today. After scoring an accurate hit, our hawks returned with their planes safely to base, protected and guided by God.

2. An enemy force tried to approach one of our units' positions in the II Army Corps central sector. Our hero fighters confronted the force with intensive fire, killing 35 and wounding many others, while the rest fled pursued by the fire of our hero fighters. May God bless the soldiers of the valiant II Army Corps.

Elsewhere in the same sector, four infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants were killed, and one observation post was destroyed, one enemy soldier was killed, and three others were wounded.

3. Our valiant fighters in the III Army Corps sector east of the Tigris, dealing fierce blows to forward enemy positions with all types of weapons, destroyed one boat, one vehicle, and one observation post.

4. Our valiant units in the East Basra III Army Corps sector dealt intensive artillery blows to enemy positions opposite their positions, destroying one vehicle and one observation post.

5. The despotic clique's forces shelled Al-Qurnah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 November 1985

Commander on Strikes at 'Vital Iranian Targets'

JN051118 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Nov (INA) — The commander of the Iraqi Air Force has asserted that Iraq is determined to destroy all vital Iranian targets. In a statement to *ALIF BA'* magazine to be published here tomorrow, the commander said that the Iraqi Air Force now possesses the necessary modern weapons and means to destroy all the targets fixed for it within the time limit set by the Iraqi military command.

The commander said that recent Iraqi strikes were directed at important economic targets that help Iran continue its aggression such as major energy sources that provide Iran with oil and gas. He asserted that these strikes will greatly contribute to bringing a quick end to the war the Iranian regime is insisting on.

The commander said that Iraq will continue to attack Khark Island so long as this is very necessary. He added: We will surveil anyone who tries to carry out any repair work on this island, including companies. Iraq has the necessary means to totally destroy the remaining installations on the island at the appropriate time.

Saddam Receives AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI Chief Editor

JN041306 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] President Saddam Husayn this morning received Arab journalist Walid Abu Zahr, editor in chief of *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI* magazine. The editor in chief held a press and political dialogue with the president in which he touched on Iraq's ability and power to confront the Iranian regime's aggression. They also discussed the Arab situation in general, developments in the Arab arena, and Iraq's international relations.

The president's secretary and the President's Press and Information Secretary Hani Uhayyib attended the meeting.

Brazilian Industry Minister Meets With 'Aziz

JN041936 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received this evening Brazilian Industry and Commerce Minister Roberto Gusmao. They discussed ways to promote bilateral relations, the situation in the region, and issues of common interest. The head of the second international department of the Foreign Ministry and the Brazilian ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

Delivers Message to Saddam

JN050946 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Nov (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a message from Brazilian President Jose Sarney. The message deals with bilateral relations and means of promoting them. Brazilian Industry and Commerce Minister Roberto Gusmao delivered the message to President Saddam Husayn when he met him here this morning. The president's secretary and the Brazilian ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

Oil Ministry Official Leaves for Saudi Arabia

JN052012 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1910 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 5 Nov (INA) — 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim, Iraqi Oil Ministry under secretary and chairman of the Iraq National Oil Company, left for Saudi Arabia today on a 5-day visit. 'Abd al-Rahim told INA that he will hold talks with officials of the Saudi Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals Affairs on the implementation of the second state of the pipeline carrying Iraqi crude oil through Saudi Arabia to the Red Sea. He added that the blueprints and the tender documents of the second stage will be completed soon.

INA Cites Travelers on Fuel Crisis in Syria

JN040950 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0820 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Nov (INA) — Press information revealed here today that a few days ago, with the approach of winter, signs of a fuel crisis began to appear in the Syrian capital.

In an exclusive report from Amman citing travelers arriving from Damascus, *AL-THAWRAH* said that long lines of people were seen at gas stations in Damascus and Aleppo seeking fuel for heating purposes. The travelers said that the Syrian regime's authorities are expected to increase fuel prices following difficulties in obtaining crude oil from Iran. Well-informed sources explained that the president of the Iranian regime, Khamene'i, sent a message to Hafiz al-Asad, conveyed by Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, expressing the Tehran authorities regret at not being able to supply Syria with oil from Khark Island due to the successful Iraqi air raids.

King Telephones Al-Asad To Exchange Views

GF050740 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0630 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Dubayy, 5 Nov (WAKH) — Press reports in Dubayy have indicated that His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan telephoned Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad the day before yesterday and that they exchanged views on some Arab issues and Jordanian-Syrian relations.

Citing a reliable source, the Dubayy newspaper *AL-BAYAN* reported that the Jordanian monarch and the Syrian president agreed to set a date for the visit to Syria by Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rafa'i. The source added that Al-Rifa'i will allude in Damascus to the possibility of freezing the Amman agreement that was signed between the PLO and Jordan. Moreover, the issue of canceling Jordanian travel permits, which must be acquired prior to traveling to Damascus, will be discussed.

Force 17's Abu al-Tayyib Leaves Amman

PM051538 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 4 Nov 85 p 1

[Own correspondent report: "Abu al-Tayyib Leaves Amman"]

[Text] Amman — Colonel Abu al-Tayyib, commander of the PLO's Force 17, left Amman yesterday (Sunday).

It has been learned that the Egyptian and Iraqi Governments have approved the setting up of offices for Force 17 on their territories. This is in addition to the Force 17 offices in Tunis.

It is known that Colonel Abu al-Tayyib escaped the Israeli raid on Tunis which destroyed his command and that of 'Arafat. Israel held his forces responsible for a number of military operations in the occupied territories, the assassination of Mosad agents in Larnaca and Barcelona, as well as for landing operations on the Israeli coast.

Gaza Mayor Al-Shawwa on PLO-Jordanian Relations

JN050846 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 5 Nov 85 p 17

[Hamdan al-Haj dispatch]

[Text] Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa, who was deposed by the occupation authorities, has said that His Majesty King Husayn's recent speech before the United Nations was received positively by the Arab citizens in the occupied territory and that it has instilled in them the hope that a just solution to save the kinfolk and land from occupation will be achieved. Al-Shawwa described the Palestinian-Jordanian relations as firm.

In an exclusive statement to *AL-DUSTUR*, Al-Shawwa said that these relations will not be affected by any developments. On the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement, Al-Shawwa said that rapprochement among brothers is a factor of strength for the Arabs and that it serves their pan-Arab issues. He expressed the hope that the restoration of normal relations between Syria and Jordan will contribute to settling all the differences between Damascus and the PLO.

Replying to a question on the results of his talks in Amman, Al-Shawwa said: We were able to solve some problems relating to the Gaza Strip in particular and the West Bank in general, problems such as exporting agricultural and industrial products from Gaza and the West Bank to Arab countries via Jordan.

Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Tahir Kan'an and Agriculture Minsiter Ahmad Dakhqan have met with Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa and deported Jerusalem Governor Anwar al-Khatib who are currently on a visit to Jordan. The talks during the meeting focused on the deteriorating situation in the occupied territory, particularly the economic sitaution, and the need to adopt urgent measures regarding marketing agricultural and industrial products in the Arab markets in order to save Arab farmers from the threats posed by Israeli competition.

Allocated Funds for Jerusalem, Territories Cited

JN060921 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 6 Nov 85 p 5

[By Tawfiq 'Abid]

[Excerpt] Amman — Dr Fu'ad Bsaysu, secretary general of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee in charge of supporting the steadfastness of Palestinians in occupied territories, said that in the last 5 years the committee has extended a total of 35,863,000 dinars, which equals $122 million, to maintain Jerusalem's Arabism and historical and cultural sites, to firmly entrench our kinfolk in their city, and to foil the Zionist plan to swallow up the city by Judaizing it and obliterating its Arab and Islamic characteristics.

Replying to a question, Bsaysu said that the funds extended to Jerusalem are 24.4 percent of the total funds to support the occupied homeland's inhabitants. He pointed out that the housing allocation is $30,243,000; electricity $26,446,000; education $22,755,000; social development $10,789,000; industry $9,519,000; national welfare fund $4,982,000; emergency fund $1,558,000; awqaf and Islamic holy places $4,734,000; public health $2,947,000; water $2,709,000; transportation and communications $2,490,000; and agriculture $1,502,000.

U.S. Delegation Confers With Prince Hasan

JN021558 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1322 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan this morning received a delegation of lieutenant governors, officials, and representatives of a number of U.S. states which is currently visiting Jordan within a tour of the region. His highness and the delegation members reviewed the latest developments in the Middle East and the Jordanian efforts aimed at bringing about a just, comprehensive peace in a region which is dominated by extremism and violence due to Israel's aggressive, expansionist policy. His highness the crown prince also explained the deteriorating situation and the kinfolk's hardship in the occupied territories.

Meets With Information Minister

JN021702 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Amman —Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib received at the Information Ministry this evening a delegation of lieutenant governors, officials, and representatives of a number of U.S. states which is currently visiting Jordan.

The minister also explained to the delegation Jordan's objectives aimed at finding a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis through an international conference attended by all parties to the dispute and by the permanent UN Security Council member-states.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Urges Lebanese-Syrian Cooperation

JN051443 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 5 Nov 85 p 1

[Editorial: "No Alternative to Dialogue"]

[Excerpts] All signs indicate that the warring Lebanese sides are now standing at a crossroad, so it behooves these sides to choose one of two things: either go back to warring and destroying what is left of Lebanon or resort to cool, sensible dialogue governed by the voice of logic and dictated by the interest of Lebanon.

Fraternal Syria has so far done a great deal to restore mutual understanding and stability to Lebanon. However, it seems that this mutual understanding and stability harm the interests of certain Lebanese sides.

The grace period of 1 week, which Syria has given to the warring sides in Lebanon to study and sign the draft of the new charter, must also serve as a warning which those sides must take very seriously because if the dialogue of the mind and the heart stops, then the alternative would be a return to the dialogue of missiles, destruction, and everyone's fall into the partition trap which Israel has set and is awaiting its results in order to finally destroy Arab Lebanon.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Stresses Need for Weapons

JN060946 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 6 Nov 85 pp 1, 18

[Tariq Masarwah article "Arms and National Sovereignty" in the "Every Day" column]

[Text] If the price of arms is political conditions affecting national will and security, why then arms?

Recent talks with the U.S. Administration have been clear: Arms are a commodity and the political stand is a political stand. Mixing or linking the two as cause and effect will not lead to any results. It will only take us back to square one as was the case in 1981.

We are not here to review the complications facing the administration and the congress. All that is a pack of lies that only Arabs believe. It has been established that some of the warriors of this congress have been bribed with Japanese watches, a job for a congressman's young wife with Iran National Airlines, or payments by South Korea. We are here to understand the other meaning referred to by King Husayn in his U.S. television interview. The king said that Jordan will pursue the arms issue in the same manner it has done over the past 5 years by purchasing outside the U.S. market despite its difficult financial conditions. Our brothers who pledged and said at the Baghdad summit that they were ready to use their God-sent boon to finance our long-term arms program, have not fulfilled their pledge. So the overburdened Jordanian treasury and the Jordanian citizen had to shoulder the additional burden, and it seems that we will have to continue to shoulder our burdens. The Army's need for arms is a top priority in the country's national and pan-Arab calculations which cannot be delayed. Jordan will purchase arms from every available source, particularly Europe and the Soviet Union.

Differentiating between those who believe in peace and those who are hostile to peace in the region places the United States, which is politically mortgaged to Israeli aggression, in the forefront of forces that are hostile to peace. Arming the Israeli occupation power, giving it billions of dollars in aid, and imposing conditions on Jordan, particularly on Palestinians, cannot possibly be a stand for peace despite the statements, envoys, visits, and the great deal of talk. What is the use of all that if the final objective is to impose Israel's will on the region?

It would be regrettable for well-to-do Arabs to separate their national security from their Arab national security in Jordan. Jordan's collapse would place the Israeli forces at the sources of oil. Their responsibility then would be a more serious matter than the ravings of Rafsanjani or the pretexts of Iran and its ayatollahs. Jordan's arms and steadfastness are the real barrier in the short-term strategic calculations. Who would have thought 40 years ago that Jewish planes would reach Tunisia?

We began with the Americans and ended with the Arabs. This is Jordan with its position on the pan-Arab map. It is the pivot. From this pivot, the Arabs can stop this savage onslaught on the nation. But in this pivot also lies the death of the nation if the retreat continues.

Leaders of Hizballah Discuss Kidnapped Frenchmen

NC051622 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Available information indicates that contacts are currently under way with Hizballah leaders regarding the kidnapped Frenchmen (?and other foreigners). The brother of French journalist Jean-Pierre Kauffman is said to have arrived in West Beirut. According to the same information, Hizballah has made a decision to resist any at tempt to tamper with its military existence.

Hizballah Leader on Location of Americans

PM051212 Beirut AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI in Arabic 28 Oct 85 p 17-19

[Interview with Husayn al-Musawi, leader of Hizballah Party, by Hanna Daw in Al-Nabi Sbat; date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Do you believe that the battles in Tripoli were between "Muslims and atheists," as the statement by the Unification Movement alleged?

Answer: We believe that those who took part in these battles and those who started them should have avoided them because the priority in fighting should remain against Israel and those who collaborate with it.

As for the named groups, there may have been "atheists" among those who took part in the attack on Tripoli, but we cannot regard all the attackers as atheists. Maybe some who are not atheists took part in the battle. The names are unimportant; what matters is that the battle was fought in the wrong place at the wrong time. It was for this reason that we sought to stop it.

Question: It has been said recently that Tripoli has become the "Muslim brotherhood" state. Is that true?

Answer: We know that commander of the Muslims in Tripoli is our brother Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban. He is a Muslim and a son of Islam and those who support him are Muslims and children of Islam. If the term "Muslim brotherhood" means some of the perverts who acted in a manner of which Islam does not approve, then this is not true because Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban himself is opposed to those "Muslim Brotherhood" supporters referred to in the question. Everyone knows that he is among those who adhere to the Islamic revolution line and to Imam Khomeyni's authority and leadership. Therefore, how can he be the commander of the Muslims while it is claimed that Tripoli has become a "Muslim brotherhood" state? This is wrong. Maybe there are some individuals whom we call "Muslim brothers," but the majority in Tripoli, as we know and as we can confirm, are good struggling Muslims.

Question: Why are you and the Islamic Unification Movement sympathetic to each other?

Answer: What we have in common with the Islamic Unification Movement, with Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban in particular, and with the officials and strugglers with him is loyalty to Imam Khomeyni's leadership. Our leader is one; before Khomenyi our leader was God's messenger. We are now following a line which is led by Imam Khomeyni. Although ideologically we call for adherence to Imam Khomeyni's leadership, in actual fact we may not be quite in agreement with him [Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban]. In other words we do not call for a single jihad line. [as published] In fact Shaykh Sa'id and his followers advocate what we advocate and practice what we practice with regard to fighting Israel in the south. What we have in common is that we share one leadership and stand on the same line, but maybe we do not agree 100 percent on other details.

Question: Certain circles say that during his meeting with Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, President Hafiz al-Asad warned against the presence of the "Muslim brotherhood" in Tripoli. What exactly took place at this meeting?

Answer: Of course, the Syrian brothers, first and foremost President al-Asad, have always complained of the presence of the "Muslim brotherhood" and other groups in Tripoli. They have mentioned this at several meetings. But we have felt that President al-Asad and the Syrian brothers have confidence, great confidence in Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban. This confidence was the basis of the success of the dialogue that took place in Damascus which resulted in the agreement which is ow being implemented.

Question: Was it not strange that Soviet diplomats were kidnapped and one of them killed at the hands of an Islamic organization as if there were a long-standing and deep-rooted hostility?

Answer: We all know the ideological conflict between communism and Islam. For our part we cannnot confirm that the party that kidnapped the Soviets and killed one of them was Islamic and committed to Islam. It might or it might not be so. But our view is that dealing with the Soviets in the manner they were dealt with in Beirut was quite inappropriate. We as Muslims should stick to our priorities in the conflict. Our conflict is with Israel and should be confined to Israel. It is wrong to widen the circle of conflict to involve the parties which we do not wish to call friends of the Arabs or Muslims [as published], or widen it in such a way as to be inconsistent with the priorities of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Therefore, Muslims should think on this basis. Therefore, the kidnapping of the Soviets in my view is wrong. If my statement is published before the Soviets are released, I would like to say that continuing to hold them is contrary to the objective announced following the kidnapping. They [the kidnappers] said that they would not release them before a total cease-fire is established in Tripoli. Now 5 days have passed since the total cease-fire in Tripoli and the Soviets are still being held. What is the justification for continuing to hold them? I can accuse the party that kidnapped them of not caring about the situation in Tripoli. There may be a reason other than Tripoli. Maybe some international intelligence is playing its game in Beirut.

Question: Do you believe that the party that kidnapped the Soviet diplomats is the same one that is holding the American and French hostages?

Answer: Those who are holding the American hostages claim that they are the "Islamic Jihad," while those holding the Soviets claim that they are the "Islamic Liberation Front." Therefore, the Soviets are in one place and the Americans in another. This is what we can deduce from the statements they issue.

Question: It was recently rumored that the place where the American hostages are being held is in Ba'labakk, specifically the Shaykh 'Abdallah barracks, and that they are at the disposal of the "Hizballah" Amal movement officials said that they are holding contacts with "Hizballah" officials with a view to securing the release of the foreign hostages they are holding. Is that true?

Answer: I have said that they are not in Ba'labakk. Maybe I am not accurate in what I say. They might be in Ba'labakk, they might be in Beirut, or they might be in the sea. In other words, they could be any place. What is important is that the "Islamic Amal" and "Hizballah" have nothing to do with the question of the Americans. The "Islamic Jihad" has declared its responsibility for this action. At the beginning we thought that there was no organization called the "Islamic Jihad," because because we do not know anybody with this name and this title in Beirut or elsewhere. But apparently this organization actually eixsts because it issues statements. We believed that the titled "Islamic Jihad" is sometimes used in situations in which believing Muslims are actually involved. At other times it is used in situation which have nothing to do with Muslims. In any case, if the "Islamic Jihad" is an organization that does exist, it is the one responsible for kidnapping the Americans. What have "Islamic Amal" and "Hizballah" to do with this matter? As I have already said, neither "Hizballah" nor "Islamic Amal," which is part of the nation to which the "Hizballah" belongs, claim to be king of Ba'labakk or of al-Biqa' or claim that we have formed a canton in this area. [as published] You know that there are all sorts of people in Ba'labakk. As for Shaykh 'Abdallah (the Imam 'Ali barracks) or the centers that come under us, there are no Americans in them.

Question: What is your condition for reconciliation with Minister Nabih Birri?

Answer: He should adopt a true stand and be committed both in the field and in practice to the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, to whose leadership he claims to be committed. When he is committed to be loyal to the leadership which we unsnimously agree upon, then there will be no differences.

Question: Therefore, the difference is over loyalty to Imam Khomeyni?

Answer: Loyalty to Imam Khomeyni which should be translated into actions on the ground. The Islamic revolution advocates rejection of the United States while Nabih Birri deals with the Americans. Imam Khomeyni and the Islamic revolution call for continuing the battle with Israel until it is eliminated. Birri or some other people say that fighting Israel is not our concern alone; its evacuation of the south would be sufficient. What is important is that there are many issues, not just that of loyalty. Loyalty is not just appearances but true loyalty in political stands.

Political Figures Comment on Draft Agreement

Karami Remarks

NC051536 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Dialogue held between Prime Minister Rashid Karami and editors' doyen Milhim Karam following their meeting on 5 November — recorded]

[Text][Karam] What is the current position regarding the tripartite agreement, and what obstacles, if any, may delay its signing?

[Karami] It is an established fact that when you want to find a solution to any issue, you assign a committee to draft an agreement. Lebanon has been suffering from enormous problems and events for many years, particularly since 1975. These problems have caused great destruction and ruination, and salvation has become a comprehensive national demand. Being realistic, we must admit that there are three conflicting parties. If a solution to the security problem is to be achieved, we must also admit that a political solution is necessary. Why then should we be surprised that discussions are being held among these three parties in order to prepare a draft solution for the salvation of Lebanon? We are now in the stage of holding consultations on this draft agreement. Each quarter must express an opinion on what these three parties have achieved. All responsive comments and proposals should then be gone through carefully so that the draft agreement will be acceptable to everyone. Lebanon cannot endure its affliction and tribulation any more. It is the duty of everyone to facilitate matters leading to the rescue of Lebanon.

[Karam] Is it true that some quarters have backed down from their stands because their observations were not taken into consideration?

[Karami] I have no knowledge of this.

[Karam] What is the current position regarding the distribution of the main posts among the three communities under the new agreement?

[Karami] If we truly want to establish a viable democracy and justice and equality among all citizens free from the spirit of sectarianism, and if we want to serve the national public interests, then we must set up a system which does not provide for privileges and which distributes share and benefits among the people. Therefore, I say that the abolition of political sectarianism is the correct principle for the establishment of the new Lebanon. I find nothing wrong with the idea that all posts and positions in this state be made available to all Lebanese.

[Karam] Are the powers of the president of the Republic a subject of disagreement?

[Karami] I cannot say that they are a subject of disagreement, but they are being redefined. The powers and responsibilities of the state's main posts must be defined.

[Karam] Has the issue of the camps been politically resolved or is it still awaiting the outcome of ongoing negotiations?

[Karami] I do not believe that this is an insoluble problem. The issue of the camps is part of the Lebanese question. As long as these camps exist on Lebanese soil, they are subject to Lebanese law. Therefore, it is easy to find a solution to the camps issue.

[Karam] Will the signing of the agreement reached by the three parties mark the end of the road, or will it mark the beginning of a new era which might produce setbacks in the future?

[Karami] I imagine that this draft agreement constitutes a new integrated system for Lebanon. I also imagine that Lebanon will be ruled by this system for many years to come.

Franjiyah: 'No Solution'

NC051411 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] In his news conference today, former President Sulayman Franjiyah asserted that any agreement reached outside a national conference would only be binding for those who drafted it. If what I received is the final blueprint for a solution from the Syrian viewpoint, he said, then no solution is at hand.

Franjiyah added: Political talks cannot be held in the shadow of guns. When there is no more shooting and when life is back to normal in the country, I will be willing to welcome any agreement. But, so long as the gun is the uncontested master, any dialogue or agreement is nothing but empty words.

Calls for National Conference

NC060943 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0700 GMT 6 Nov 85

["Text" of news conference held by former President Sulayman Franjiyah in Zgharta on 5 Nov — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Question: All Lebanese eyes are on the draft agreement. You met with Major General al-Khuli, President Hafiz al-Asad's envoy, and he briefed you on the draft agreement prepared by the tripartite committee. What is your opinion of it?

Answer: I have read this draft. Before giving my opinion, I want to define my long-standing position. No political negotiations are possible under the threat of force. When the shooting stops and life returns to normal in Lebanon, I will welcome any draft agreement.

Question: Do you believe that security will prevail amid the political contradictions in Lebanon?

Answer: How can one think that an agreement is possible without security? This is unnatural. There must be security first and then negotiations.

Question: Some people believe that the draft agreement is complicated and that it will be difficult, in the long run, to change political life even with an agreement. They also say that the agreement will lead to a political truce and not a comprehensive solution. What is your opinion?

Answer: When we say political truce, this also means a military truce. This is the wish of all Lebanese, that is, to sleep and work without any worries. Only in this case can we welcome any negotiations, either constitutional or nonconstitutional. However, as long as the gun rules supreme, any discussion about an agreement, dialogue, or exchange of views is nothing but empty words.

Question: Some people, believe that the Syrian-sponsored efforts to solve the Lebanese crisis will bring results this month despute the obstacles. What, in your opinion, are the difficulties?

Answer: If the draft plan that we have received is dear fraternal Syria's idea of a final blueprint, then I do not believe that a solution is at hand.

Question: In light of this, how can the differences and problems be removed so that the reconciliation plan will succeed?

Answer: The agreement is supposed to be concluded by a group that represents all Lebanese. This agreement was reached among the fighters. The fighter's opinion is one thing and that of the experienced politician is another. We need to hold a conference in Damascus, under the aegis of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, may God protect him, including all the parties, both fighters and non-fighters. Then it can be said that an agreement has been reached and the citizens must respect it.

Question: Are you demanding that a national conference be held?

Answer: Most certainly.

Question: Will you meet with President al-Asad before the conference?

Answer: That is something else. Any agreement not reached at a national conference would be binding only for those who drafted it.

Sham'un Rejects Conference

NC051416 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Remarks by former President Camille Sham'un in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following his meeting with President al-Jumayyil on 5 November — recorded]

[Text][Sham'un] I had a quick round of talks with his excellency the president on the current cloudy political atmosphere. We are all completely in favor of safeguarding the interests, sovereignty and dignity of Lebanon. We will reject any initiatives or programs if we find them incompatible with Lebanese pride, sovereignty, or vital interests.

[Question] How would you describe the Lebanese atmosphere and the political atmosphere?

[Sham'un] You must know more than I do because I read the papers to learn of meetings, differences, and ideas. I do not have a clear picture and only learn of these things indirectly. We should have been publicly and directly informed about the negotiations and the current discussions so that everyone may be aware of what is happening.

[Question] Do we understand Your Excellency that, after examining the tripartite agreement's proposed political plan, you disapprove of a few points?

[Sham'un] I think that is true.

[Question] Would you tell us which points specifically?

[Sham'un] No. It is too early to answer now.

[Question] What do you expect from this agreement? Do you anticipate success, and are you in favor of holding a national conference to decide on it?

[Sham'un] We may possibly approve some points. However, there are others which I believe we can never approve.

[Question] What about a national conference?

[Sham'un] As for a national conference, I am not in favor in principle, of holding conferences, particularly under the current circumstances. I am not in favor of a Christian conference, as has been demanded, or a national conference. I fear that such a meeting would become a platform for extremism and one-upsmanship, and result in a dominant majority and a spiteful minority. Therefore, I do not agree with the principle of holding a national conference. There is another reason. Where would such a convention be held? No national conference, in the true sense of the world, could be held unless it were in Lebanon. There is also a third significant point. Is it possible to hold such a meeting when heavy and light arms are still held by those who have assaulted Lebanon, waged this war, and demonstrated their hostility toward Lebanon and the Lebanese? The existence of these weapons constitutes a threat to the freedom of thought, decision, and speech. This is why I completely reject holding a national conference [word indistinct].

[Question] Your Excellency, how do you assess your relations with the Lebanese Forces?

[Sham'un] My relations with the Lebanese Forces are very solid and I hope they will last. I hope we will reach an understanding on everything. So far, we have an understanding on all vital Lebanese interests, as I have said.

[Question] Your Excellency, in light of the gloomy and cloudy atmosphere you mentioned, what do you expect in the current stage?

[Sham'un] This is a stage of negotiations. We will continue negotiating until we reach a solution.

[Question] What kind of negotiations?

[Sham'un] The Syrians are submitting their proposals and we are submitting ours.

[Question] Have final limits on concessions been set by the leaders?

[Sham'un] Yes. There are limits [words indistinct] in the interest of the country.

[Question] In light of the Lebanese Front's talk about the agreement, what is your stand?

[Sham'un] [Words indistinct].

[Question] And the Phalangists?

[Sham'un] No, no. The Phalangists are with the Lebanese Front. They are the same.

Forces Express Reservations

NC051943 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Within the framework of the exchanges currently taking place in Damascus, Syria's Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met with Lebanese Forces' representatives Michel Samahah and As'ad Shaftari this afternoon. They discussed matters related to the tripartite agreement. Samahah and Shaftari returned from Damascus this evening. Sources close to them have denied that any finalized agreement has been approved. This denial comes at a time when everyone knows that the agreement has already been approved and only awaits signatures. Such statements are part of a trend to procrastinate and impede progress.

In this regard, it has been learned that the reservations made and the ideas expressed by the Lebanese Forces bear on the powers of the president and his role in the government structure. The Lebanese Forces are again voicing fears about the Syrian role in Lebanon. They are requesting that certain clauses or paragraphs be added to the agreement to define the various aspects of this role. The Lebanese Forces demand that the agreement's prelude be amended to emphasize that Lebanon is a UN member and that it abides by the UN Charter and the armistice agreement in the south. In this way Lebanon, as the Lebanese Forces put it, will not lose its identity or fall under Syrian tutelage. The Lebanese Forces are also playing another of their old tunes by casting doubt on the role played by Syrian security, namely, the Syrian assistance given to the Lebanese security forces to maintain law and order and to consolidate any agreement that may be reached. This is a departure from earlier positions taken by the Lebanese Forces in which they lauded the Syrian role, stressed Lebanon's Arab identity, and favored Syrian assistance to confront agent Lahd.

Propose Changes

NC052126 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Lebanese Forces representatives Michel Samaha and As'ad Shaftari returned from Damascus this afternoon. Replying to a question on the comments and statements being made by some Syrian officials on the contents of the tripartite agreement and on the means of implementing it, the two representatives said the following:

The formula which is currently being distributed is not the final version of the agreement. Nothing has been signed yet. We find it strange that there have been comments made on the contents of the agreement when consultations on certain points of this agreement are still in progress. The Lebanese Forces proposed some amendments late last week. These amendments are now being quietly studied. His excellency the president and other Lebanese leaders were informed by Syrian officials last Sunday of the draft agreement, which is not final. Amendments to this draft agreement have been introduced and they are currently being examined and studied. The Syrian leadership is conducting all the necessary consultations and exchanges with respect to these amendments in a quiet atmosphere.

'Violent' Clashes Reported in Sidon 5 Nov

NC051655 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] According to the latest information from Sidon, violent clashes are currently raging between members of the [Popular Nasirite] organization of Mustafa Sa'd and Palestinian gunmen in the vicinity of Al-Ta'mir and the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp. Fighting involving the use of 106-mm flat trajectory artillery weapons, 82-mm and 60-mm mortar fire, and rocket and machinegun fire erupted at 1530.

The same information also revealed that these clashes have killed or wounded several people from both sides. Security sources have not been able to determine the exact number of casualties due to the continuing violent fighting.

Reportage on Fighting in Mountain Area

NC041529 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Fighting erupted again on the combat lines in the mountain area at 1615 this afternoon. Mortar shells and antiaircraft fire were traded between Dahr al-Wahsh and 'Alay.

Security Committee members are holding consultations among themselves to calm the situation down.

Tension was high on the 'Ayn al-Dilb-Kafr Falus combat line in eastern Sidon. Clashes involving the use of rockets and shellfire broke out.

A guarded calm continues to prevail in Beirut and its southern suburb.

Lahd Position Attacked

NC051541 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] The martyr Muhammad Hamdan group of the faithful resistance battalions has announced that it attacked a position held by agent Lahd's forces in Tallat Kafra at 1530 this afternoon. A clash ensued between members of the group and personnel manning the position's observation tower. A member of agent Lahd's forces was killed. The town of Kafra has been subjected to violent artillery shelling since this attack.

Amal, Al-Barjawi Groups Clash in Beirut 2 Nov

NC021800 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] A clash took place at noon today between Amal gunmen and Shakir al-Barjawi's group in the Al-Maqasid and Al-Barbir areas, when Amal gunmen opened fire at Shakir al-Barjawi at an Amal roadblock in Al-Maqasid. Al-Barjawi was not hurt, but his companion was wounded. Consequently, tension rose in the Al-Tariq al-Jadidah area and near the Al-Dana station, as gunmen from both sides appeared on the scene.

Army Deploys Fewer Heavy-Caliber Weapons

NC011300 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Well-informed sources have told us that the Lebanese Army has started to reduce the number of heavy-caliber weapons it deploys along the contact lines. This is a contribution to ongoing endeavors to lower tension on these lines, following the progress toward agreement achieved in the political field.

Army Removes Armored Vehicles From Frontlines

NC021118 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1020 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Reliable sources have given us information that confirms the reports we carried yesterday. According to these sources, the 9th and 10th brigades have been ordered to deploy their armored vehicles away from their forward combat positions on the contact lines in Beirut and its suburb. The same sources indicated that these measures were enhanced by the calm political and security situation, which is expected to further improve in the next few days.

Al-Ahmar, Delegation Leave for Khartoum 5 Nov

JN051149 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmad, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, left Damascus this morning for Khartoum at the head of a government and party delegation. The delegation will hold meetings and talks with the Sudanese Government and with the political parties and officials in fraternal Sudan.

The delegation was seen off by a number of the Ba'th Party National Command, some ministers, a number of party comrades, a number of members of the General Federation of Trade Unions and other popular organizations, and Sudanese Ambassador in Damascus Faruq Mustafa 'Ali.

Disagreement Among Lebanese Sides Criticized

JN051350 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, the current contacts among the various Lebanese sides, factions, and groups concerning expected agreement to end the civil war and to enter the path of the political solution on balanced and acceptable bases are arousing great interest inside and outside Lebanon. This is because if the agreement is reached and its provisions concerning the bases of the solution and, consequently, of the future Lebanon are signed, it would then be binding and its implementation a duty. It is in Lebanon's interest for the agreement to respond to the general outlines of the requirements of national accord, peaceful coexistence, preservation of unity of land and people, ensuring justice and equality for all Lebanese and guaranteeing all factions and sides within the homeland of unity, independence, and continued existence.

Therefore, entering the labyrinths of theoretical discussions on marginal or detailed matters and falling into the trap of difference on matters that have nothing to do with the substance of the solution will only lead in the end to more difficulties and differences and to a delay of the necessary steps to bring about a real end to the civil war that is backed by the withdrawal of the means of fighting and warring from all areas and hands that do not serve the single authority.

The Lebanese have had enough of arguments on matters that have no effect whatsoever on the solution while the war continues to destroy their homeland, hearts, and wealth and leaves its marks on the body of the homeland and the human being. The Byzantine argument is well known and should be remembered at all times. The war must end and Lebanon must move, not theoretically but practically, to the process of security and national accord. This is what the Lebanese are demanding and what is dictated by Lebanon's national interest as well as the interest of the Arab cause. No personal effort, interpretation, or argument on secondary matters should prevent the active forces on the ground that comprise the major parties to the dispute from implementing their agreement, stopping the war, and declaring the bases which they deemed suitable for the national solution in Lebanon.

There are certain general outlines of the solution which should not meet with opposition from any national Lebanese side. Stopping the fighting, spreading security, agreement on the unity and sovereignty of the homeland and coexistence among its people, guaranteeing justice and equality among them, and removing old loopholes that created the conditions that led to the outbreak of the civil war and its exploitation by forces hostile to Lebanon and the Arabs — all these general outlines must get strong and big support from all patriots. It is not in Lebanon's interest for the fighting and dispute to continue along with the constitutional, legal, and dialectic discussions that do not take into consideration the situation that has resulted from 10 years of war, the balances of power that have emerged, and the experiences that have left their lessons on all sides.

The Lebanese are called upon to extinguish the fire. After extinguishing this fire, viewpoints can then be expressed freely, and other viewpoints can be argued in order to help enrich Lebanese national action for the sake of a better Lebanon and a better life and future for the Lebanese. The continuation of the civil war will turn Lebanon into a cemetry where there will be no victor or vanguished. He who stands before graves will not be a victor. Therefore, the efforts to end the war and close its page must get the support of all the Lebanese. This is the key to the solution, to the implementation of this solution, and to giving opinion its value and efficacy.

U.S.-Israeli Strategy: 'Fait Accompli' on Arabs

JN011328 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The United States is looking forward to a new phase of deception. The least that can be said about this phase is that it is a return to the previous U.S. policy in a deceptive new manner. By appointing a resident U.S. envoy in the Middle East, U.S. diplomacy is admitting the failure of its previous efforts and is required to revive its plans and projects on a basis that would guarantee keeping the Arab situation a captive to U.S. diplomacy and lead the Arabs to believe that Washington is eager to maintain peace in the region. At the same time, the United States is trying to circumvent the new developments in the Arab situation, using the loopholes that constitute reserve doors for U.S. influence in the Arab region.

The United States has a vested interest in strengthening Israel's proposals to keep the Arab forces as a protective shield for Israeli projects. [as heard] Moreover, Israel itself is interested in exploiting the time element to entrench its occupation and impose a fait accompli on the Arabs. Zionist Prime Minister Shim'on Peres admits that the challenges facing Israel are aimed at ensuring the power and supremacy of the Israeli Army, absorbing tens of thousands of Jewish emigrants, and establishing an economic, strategic situation that serves Israel's strategy of imposing a peace that does not infringe upon Israel's aims and aspirations. At the same time, the United States admits that it is interested in ensuring Israeli superiority over the entire Arab forces because Israel is a strategic partner of the United States and because the Arab regimes that support U.S. diplomacy have freely chosen this policy. The United States is not interested in dealing with Israel and the Arabs in an evenhanded manner. This proves the extent of U.S. contempt for its supporters and their services, which the United States used to penetrate Arab ranks.

The new aspect of the joint U.S.-Israeli policy is their open efforts to impose a fait accompli on the Arabs. While Israel is preparing to undermine all the pillars of a just, cherished peace, the United States claims that its resident envoy will play his role of mediator between those who support direct negotiations and Israel. If Israel's strategic policy is based on Ari'el Sharon's statement that there will be no return to Arab rule in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, or the Syrian Golan Heights; that there will be no solution at the expense of the freedom of Israelis to settle in the West Bank and Gaza Strip; and that the Palestinians have no homeland on Palestinian soil, then what form of mediation will the U.S. envoy undertake? The United States did not [2-second break in transmission] with the aim of undermining the march of Arab reconciliation and to directly implement the Israeli measures and all the U.S. and Israeli strategic measures that are within the framework of aggression in order to impose a fait accompli on the Arabs.

The U.S. media are aware of this policy. They are playing the game of instigations against Syria because they are aware that Syria's pan-Arab weight will destroy the projects of the coming phase in U.S. diplomacy. The instigation campaign against Syria is in harmony with the future [as heard] Israeli prime minister Yitzhaq Shamir's announcement that the success of Syria's policy in uniting Arab ranks compels Israel to reconsider its policies and methods in order to prevent Syria from creating an opportunity for Arab solidarity against Israel.

Thus, it is very clear that the new U.S.-Israeli strategy reveals one of two possibilities: either the Arabs accept the fait accompli and become partners to Israel in its anti-Arab projects, or accept the challenge and wait for joint military strikes. Here we must recall Reagan's election platform in which he asked the Arab nation not to wage struggle against Israel because this would mean struggle against the United States itself.

In order for U.S. calculations not to surprise the Arabs, everyone in the Arab homeland must be warned about the aims of the new U.S. diplomacy and decide to adhere to an effective, influential solidarity in order to wrest the usurped rights.

Lahd Says Syria Behind Most Terrorist Attacks

TA051754 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Syria is involved in 90 percent of the attempts to infiltrate the security zone, either actively or through guidance and supervision, General Antoine Lahd, the commander of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], argued today. According to him, a Syrian officer was killed in the security zone when a terrorist gang tried to infiltrate a booby-trapped donkey into southern Lebanon at the beginning of this week. It has been learned from Israeli military sources that this report is not true. Our military correspondent Gay Zohar reports from the studio:

Antoine Lahd was visiting Tel Aviv today. He said that the situation in the security zone is all right and that his army manages to cope with terrorist attacks from outside the security zone as well as with those from within. The general has no answer yet to the question of when he will be able to do without the IDF's assistance. If the situation continues like this, I will be able to do without the Israeli mentors in the near future. However, if Syria increases its pressure Israel will have to keep up its direct assistance, Lahd noted.

In any event, Lahd said, logistical assistance will still be needed because we cannot provide it. The Syrian presence north of the security zone is limited to intelligence gathering activities, the ASL commander argued, but the Syrians are involved in 90 percent of the terrorist attacks and the attempts to infiltrate the area under the ASL's control, either by providing guidance or being responsible for the parties operating against the ASL and Israel or by direct action. The general also provided evidence to this effect using a recent incident. Regarding the artillery fire directed at Israel, the general could not point to one body responsible for these actions and said several bodies are involved. Two groups are behind the perpetrators: the Hizballah, which is aided by the Palestinians; and the communist parties, which are directed by Syria.

Proposals To Eliminate Security Strip Opposed

TA051101 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Nov 85 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Refa'el Mann]

[Excerpt] Israel will oppose any Lebanese proposal which would involve the elimination of the security strip in southern Lebanon. This was said by political sources in Jerusalem yesterday. The sources said Israel will not oppose talks with the Lebanese Government, but there is no room for making changes in arrangements which are vital to Israel's security.

Document Shows Jordan's Nonrecognition of Israel

TA060800 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 Nov 85 p 3

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Text] Jordan claims that it does not recognize Israel. This emerges from a document which recently reached the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem.

The Jordanian Government joined the international Safe Existence [Betihut Hayyim] Charter; however, in an attached letter it sent to the UN-affiliated organization, Jordan clarifies that under no circumstances does its participation in the charter mean that it recognizes Israel or that it will develop contractual relations with Israel.

The Foreign Ministry made a point of distributing the document in order to prove Jordan's hostile attitude toward Israel and that there is no basis to most of the hopes which the Prime Minister's Office is trying to foster concerning the chances of a breakthrough in relations between Amman and Jerusalem.

Rabin on Political Process With Jordan

TA051831 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Another matter discussed by the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee was the political process with Jordan. The defense minister said that the desire to bring Husayn to negotiations is on the agenda. This is the essence of the prime minister's initiative, in accordance with the government's basic guidelines and, furthermore, it is in accordance with the country's needs. The idea of a deal, that is to say that Husayn should cut himself off from the PLO in return for Israel's agreement to international accompaniment for the process, is a positive one in the defense minister's view. The question is whether Husayn can cut himself off from the PLO.

Syria, Minister Rabin pointed out, is worried about the idea of Husayn making a separate move. The Husayn-'Arafat agreement appears grave to Damascus. 'Arafat is detested there and his agreement with the Jordanian king could lead to a separate move. The defense minister said Jordan has two options before it: to take advantage of the PLO's weakness, or to revert to the idea of an international conference. Jordan is maintaining some control over PLO terrorism from its territory and the wave of terrorism in the territories has also subsided overall, thanks to the security forces' efforts against it. The defense minister believes the administrative detentions are efficient, but he warned against complacency. There will still be attacks and the effort against terrorism will continue.

Norway To Withdraw From UNIFIL; Rabin Comments

TA060529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Norway plans to pull its contingent out of the UNIFIL forces in south Lebanon. Talks have been going on in Jerusalem and Oslo about the possibility. Norway charges that militias in the south have been harassing its men.

Speaking to the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee yesterday, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said the presence of Norwegian soldiers in UNIFIL has been causing conflicts between Israel and Norway, and so Israel would not mind if the soldiers were withdrawn. Recently Holland withdrew its men from UNIFIL.

Sason on Significance of 'Arafat's Visit to Cairo

TA060612 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Talk in the studio between political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer and moderator Shalom Qital]

[Text] [Qital] 'Arafat is in Cairo and his host, Husni Mubarak, who gave him a posh reception, suggested a number of formulas to him, such as cessation of terror outside the territories. Initial reports have already reached Jerusalem. Shim'on Schiffer, you have some of these reports. What does Jerusalem know at this point?

[Schiffer] Israel's Ambassador to Egypt Moshe Sason yesterday sent a report in which he tried to assess the significance of Yasir 'Arafat's talks in Egypt. In his report the ambassador estimates that Yasir 'Arafat's visit and talks with the Egyptian leaders will rehabilitate 'Arafat's political status in the international community and will strengthen his standing in the Arab world. The ambassador further writes that President Mubarak will give 'Arafat an unequivocal warning to sever the ties between his organization and Egyptian opposition elements. 'Arafat will also be warned against harming Egypt's interests in the future, against damaging its relations with the United States. It seems, and this has already been publicized, that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak talked to Yasir 'Arafat about the grave damage caused to both Egypt and the PLO in the wake of the hijacking of the Italian *Achille Lauro* ship.

The ambassador also assesses that in the future Egypt will continue to act for the complete incorporation of the PLO in the continued peace process in the region. It should perhaps be noted that last night sources in Egypt said that Egypt was prepared to mediate between the PLO and Israel on the cessation of terror in return for the termination of the oppressive policy in the territories. It would apparently not be an exaggeration to say that sources here in Jerusalem received this with disappointment and categorically responded by saying that Israel will not negotiate with the PLO, whether Egypt proposes this or not.

Let us note here that Muhammad Basyuni, the charge d'affaires of the Egyptian Embassy in Israel, left for Egypt yesterday in an attempt to try to find ways to strengthen the ties between the two countries in view of the freeze which has developed in bilateral relations.

[Qital] An Israeli delegation left for Al-Nuwaybi' today to testify in the Ra's al-Burqa' affair.

[Schiffer] Three Israelis are indeed leaving today, accompanied by two Foreign Ministry officials — a member of the staff at the Israeli Embassy in Cairo and a worker in the Foreign Ministry's Legal Department — to testify on the Ra's al-Burqa' incident. They are leaving for Al-Nuwaybi' today to testify before the military inquiry commission Egypt set up to handle the Ra's al-Burqa' affair. Political sources in Jerusalem continue to express the hope that the Egyptians will complete the investigation soon and pass the results on to the Israeli Government.

Nabulus Chamber of Commerce To Run Town Council

TA051201 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] The Nabulus Chamber of Commerce has agreed to take over the running of the town council. The decision follows years of negotiating among Israel, Jordan, the PLO, and local residents. For more details here is Jerry Cheslow:

[Begin recording] [Cheslow] So far, a mayor has not been officially appointed to replace Bassam al-Shak'ah, who was deposed by Israel in 1982. But the Nabulus Chamber of Commerce has gotten the nod from Jordan, Israel, and probably the PLO to take over the council. The chairman of the Chamber, Zafir al-Masri, is just back from Amman. He was deputy mayor under Al-Shak'ah, and is expected to be mayor. But Al-Masri will not confirm rumors that he has already accepted the post:

[Al-Masri] We did not speak about who is the mayor, who is the deputy mayor, or any other details. We only spoke about the Chamber of Commerce as a committee, and we feel it's premature to talk about details, and my name is mentioned, and others are mentioned so far, so I will see. I cannot impose myself, and nobody can impose me.

[Cheslow] Opposing Al-Masri are the leftist elements in the city, headed by deposed mayor Bassam al-Shak'ah. In the past Al-Shak'ah claimed that by accepting a mayoral post and relieving Israeli officers of the duties of running the city, the residents would be playing into the hands of the Civil Administration. Today Al-Shak'ah is refusing to comment. Zafir Al-Masri predicts that the new mayor and council will take over in a few weeks time.

As for the Israeli authorities, sources in the Civil Administration say they have never and still don't oppose the appointment of Al-Masri as mayor. They say that Jordan and the PLO have in the past blocked the appointment of mayors to replace those deposed by Israel. [end recording]

Settlers Council Threatens Civil Disobedience

TA051142 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] The Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea and Samaria has threatened civil disobedience if the government tries to negotiate away any part of the historic land of Israel. The decision was taken at a late night meeting in the settlement of 'Ofra. Jerry Cheslow reports:

[Begin recording] [Cheslow] The Council of Jewish Settlements claims that withdrawal from any part of the historic land of Israel is a violation of the Law of Return. Therefore, says Councilman Elyaqim Ha'etzni, the government will be violating its mandate and will no longer be the legal Government of Israel:

[Ha'etzni] If Mr Peres wants to buy peace at such a price of giving away our dreams, the dreams of the Jewish people for 3,500 years, the hopes, the dreams, the tears, the ideals, everything, if he wants to buy such a peace with the Arabs at this price, he should take into account that he may have a struggle — I hesitate to use the term war — with the Jews. I hope it will be at any rate a civil struggle.

[Cheslow] Ha'etzni said that the resistance the council is planning would be nonviolent. It would start with the collection of hundreds of thousands of signatures on petitions, but where it would go from there, he said, was anybody's guess. [end recording]

Defense Ministry Investigates Civil Uprising Call

TA051447 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1414 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said that the question of the article published by the settlers' mouthpiece *ALEF YOD* calling for a civil uprising is already being checked by the Defense Ministry. The defense minister told members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that any call to violate the law will be dealt with according to the law and all the more so if this entails the use of weapons against the IDF.

Our Knesset correspondent Gil Ronen reports that Knesset Members Ehud Olmert and Dan Meridor criticized the expressions used in the article, while Yosi Sarid called for the expulsion of the agitators responsible for the article from the territories.

TV Crews Forbidden To Cover W. Bank Demonstrations

TA051109 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Nov 85 p 1

[Report by Lili Galili]

[Text] The commander of the Central Command has issued a permanent order banning television coverage of illegal demonstrations in the West Bank. In accordance with the order, an Israel Television crew was prohibited from covering the demonstration staged by residents of the Jordan Valley 2 days ago. The permanent order forbids television coverage of all illegal demonstrations in the West Bank, and the area will be declared a closed military zone. According to this order, television crews will not be able to pass the roadblock which has been erected near Jericho. Another television crew, which was on its way north on the Jordan Valley road, was forced to turn back and take the Samaria road.

Television employees have leveled strong criticism over the commander's order, which senior workers have compared to the restriction imposed on television crews in South Africa forbidding them to cover scenes of unrest there. The IDF spokesman's response was unobtainable last night.

Terrorist Homes Near Jerusalem, Hebron Boarded Up

TA060537 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Last night the security forces sealed off the houses of two terrorists, one in Ramm near Jerusalem and the other in Hebron. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that the squad to which they belong is suspected of having planted bombs in bus stops in Jerusalem.

Yesterday in Shu'fat the security forces sealed off the houses of another two terrorists belonging to this squad.

IACO General Assembly Issues Declaration

AB052030 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 5 Nov 85 p 6

["Abidjan Declaration" issued at the end of the 25th general assembly of the Inter-African Coffee Organization (IACO) held at Hotel Ivoire in Abidjan from 28 to 30 October]

[Text] The 25th general assembly of the IACO, held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, from 28 to 30 October 1985,

Considering that after petroleum, coffee is the product that provides the largest part of our continent's export revenues and recognizing the fact that not less than 25 countries with economies heavily dependent on this raw material alone are members of the IACO,

After taking note of the role played by the IACO since 1962 to ensure the harmonious and regular functioning of the International Coffee Agreement,

Conscious of the efforts made by all the members of the organization to ensure an effective application of the agreement even at times of great difficulties and of the risks that can result from a certain number of problems that have not yet been resolved,

After recalling the determination and goodwill which animated the producing countries in the search for a solution to the problems of short shipment and of sales to nonmembers during the 44th session of the International Coffee Council in London,

Conscious of the possible implications for the world coffee economy should the organization ever cease to function effectively:

1. Gives its total support to the agreement, which it considers the main instrument for an effective stabilization of the coffee market in the interest of all the signatories of the said agreement;

2. Recommends to all the members of the International Coffee Organization [OIC] to support the aims and objectives of the agreement as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the 1983 International Coffee Agreement;

3. Urgently appeals to the countries that are not yet members of the OIC to join the organization in order to strengthen the agreement;

4. Urgently appeals to all members, particularly to the producing countries that are members of the OIC:

1) To do everything possible to avoid short shipments within the framework of a global quota corresponding with the real level of demand and a consistent quarterly allocation;

2) To make maximum efforts to sell to nonmember countries according to the same modalities and conditions applicable to member countries in conformity with the various resolutions adopted by the council.

We, the participants in this 25th annual general assembly, appeal to all the members of the OIC to give us their support in all the actions we may take in future to ensure the effective implementation of this declaration in the common interest of all the members of the organization.

African Trade Ministers Conference Ends 31 Oct

AB012140 Paris AFP in French 0730 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Brazzaville, 1 Nov (AFP) — Participants in the eighth conference of African trade ministers, which ended on Thursday [31 October] in the Congolese capital, reaffirmed in a communique their determination to "bear responsibility to save the African economy by carrying out restructuring of trade policies and institutions".

Only 16 ministers were present in Brazzaville, a sign of the decline in the participation in this meeting over the past years, observers note. Countries represented were: Algeria, Cameroon, Congo, Ivory Coast, Benin, Ethiopia, Gabon, Nigeria, Kenya, Senegal, Zaire, Uganda, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Burundi, and Zimbabwe.

The ministers also decided, in connection with the next decade, to give priority to the improvement of export earnings and to the expansion of internal and inter-African trade of agricultural produce, in particular food items, the communique states.

The conference also decided to carry out the necessary political and institutional adjustment in order to raise the share of inter-African trade "to at least 10 percent of the total volume of world trade from now until the end of the year 1996." To that end, the document indicates, the ministers pledged to "progressively reduce and eradicate during that time all customs and non-customs barriers which impede inter-African trade, particularly as concerns the exchange of food items."

Last, the communique stressed the necessity to take concrete measures regarding international trade relations of Africa and the activities of transnational companies in Africa, particularly in the field of production and marketing of primary products.

This conference, which began last Monday [28 October], was also attended by Messrs Paul Etiang, deputy secretary general of the OAU; Adedeji Adebayo, executive secretary of the ECA [Economic Commission for Africa]; and Lunda Bululu, secretary general of the Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC).

During their deliberations the ministers also tackled the issue of their countries' external debt, the situation of which has been worsened due to the fall in export earnings while the price of manufactured products, they noted, has kept increasing.

ECA Telecommunications Seminar Opens 4 Nov

AB051300 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] An international seminar on telecommunications network planning in rural areas began in Lome yesterday. The seminar, which is being attended by several French-speaking and

Portuguese-speaking African countries, is being organized by the Economic Commission for Africa [ECA], and follows a similar meeting organized in September 1984 in Addis Ababa for the English-speaking African countries. The seminar is expected to end on Friday. The delegates will hear talks on the role of telecommunications in development, the planning of rural telecommunications networks, minimum service required, and activities of the West African Development Bank in the field of telecommunications.

ALGERIA

Cairo Paper Interviews President Bendjedid

PM051509 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 1 Nov pp 1,3, 11

[Interview with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid by *AL-AHRAM* Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi' in Algiers "a few days ago"]

[Excerpts] Nafi': First let me thank you, Mr President, for your time and for this interview. I wish to convey to you and the Algerian people greetings from the people of Egypt.

Bendjedid: You are welcome. Actually, we and the Egyptian people are linked by a common fate. We have had long-standing fraternal relations with Egypt throughout history. We have high hopes regarding Egypt. I think I have a right to say that on behalf of the Algerian people. There are no particular differences between Egypt and Algeria in any field. Perhaps an opportunity will one day become available and matters will return to normal. I met with President Mubarak during the African summit conference. He is clear in what he says and we feel comfortable in dealing with him.

Let me also say that Algeria has always underscored Egypt's great contribution to the Arab cause. Although the present situation seems to be more alarming than before, we believe that Egypt, with its vast experience and awareness of the situation, will know how to shoulder its responsibilities and reoccupy its place as an integral part of the Arab world. In such circumstances it is only natural that there should be a new surge in Algerian-Egyptian relations.

Nafi': Should we hope to see you in Cairo so that the Egyptian people could hear your voice from the people's Assembly rostrum?

Bendjedid: God willing, we hope so.

Nafi': How do you assess Egypt's handling of the recent Italian ship incident?

Bendjedid: We may not have all the facts about the incident and related developments but the attitude of Egypt — people and government — was appropriate when it refused to hand over the Palestinians. That applies not only to the case of the Italian ship but also to the developments and events which followed. Egypt's attitude toward this matter and subsequent developments was generally a responsible one.

Nafi': A review of what has happened, from the Israeli raid on Tunisia, the Italian ship incident, to the subsequent events such as the Egyptian airliner incident and the cancellation of the British foreign secretary's meeting with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, would give one the impression that the main aim was to undermine the peace process and the efforts of Arab fragmentation. In your view, how could this crisis be resolved in the present circumstances?

Bendjedid: A review of what has happened, from the Israeli raid on Tunisia and PLO headquarters, to the Italian ship incident, to the Egyptian airliner incident, and so on, would show that all these are a result of the situation in the Arab east. This is not something new. We could conceivably imagine even more serious events occurring in the future. For example, the Maghreb had been somewhat detached from the conflict, but it could in the future become directly involved in the crisis. As we all know, the Israeli designs are against all the Arab and Islamic countries. However, if we want to be precise and analyze matters then we must say that what Israel did, is doing, and will do should not be entirely attributed to Israel. There are other factors including the capabilities of other states which tend to put pressure on the Arab states to make them accept a peaceful settlement stemming from a purely Israeli concept. What are the causes of all that? Frankly, I say that the Arabs are largely to blame here because they are responsible for their peripheral differences. We have always maintained that, however grave, Arab differences are marginal differences.

We do not believe in exporting our ideas and experiences to others because we respect the feelings of the Arab officials and peoples. We believe that if a certain regime is unacceptable to the people in any Arab country then it is up to the people of that country, and only up to them, to change that regime. We do not believe in change by others or by foreign hands. We also do not believe in repeating slogans and beautiful phrases devoid of any practical meaning. Many summit conferences have been held in addition to scores of meetings held at government or ministerial levels and many resolutions have been issued and measures decided on, but there are no practical results as far as implementation is concerned.

Some Arab regimes have followed the path of division and fragmentation and of insulting the Arab nation, so much so that a small state like Israel can now commit aggression against the Arab nation without the Arabs being able to confront it despite their vast resources and manpower. The truth is that we have not taken these resources seriously nor have we organized them or drawn up political, economic, or military plans for the defense of all the Arabs. All that has further divided us. Whenever we are faced with a particular issue we find ourselves divided on that issue, with everyone viewing it from his own angle.

Maybe I have dwelt too long on this analysis and maybe I will upset some people, but we in Algeria are frank and if we are asked to give our opinion then we say what we believe. We cannot be courteous at the expense of Algeria's credibility, not even if it meant avoiding problems at times.

In conclusion I say that the Arabs could ward off the danger threatening them as a nation and a culture if they review their concepts a little and examine their mistakes. I believe that if we close Arab ranks and concentrate on our points of agreement and act accordingly we could restore the Arab nation's credibility in the eyes of the Arab people and the world.

Nafi': You have made and are still making great efforts for the restoration of Syrian-Palestinian relations. There are dissidents within the Palestinian arena itself. Could you tell us the results achieved in this connection and what Algeria's present attitude is toward the PLO, its legitimate leadership, and the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement?

Bendjedid: At this critical stage in the life of the Palestinian resistance everyone should make every effort to restore the unity of the resistance. Algeria is still making efforts toward that end. Events have proved that there is no alternative to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Algeria's position is quite clear and is based on the principle of noninterference in the affairs of the resistance and on respect for its independent decisions. We believe that what is essential, important, and urgent at this point is the promotion of real Arab solidarity in support of the Palestinian resistance in implementation of the plan unanimously approved by the Fes summit conference.

Nafi': How do you assess the current situation in Lebanon?

Bendjedid: Algeria always feels directly concerned with the tragedy of the fraternal Lebanese people. We have always worked for the spirit of responsibility and dialogue to prevail and for an end to the bloodshed. More than ever before we today reaffirm our willingness to do everything we can to promote a settlement in everyone's interest.

Nafi': How do you view Algeria's relations with the United States at present?

Bendjedid: There has been a tangible improvement in our relations with the United States, thanks to the willingness of both sides to engage in a frank dialogue, governed by mutual respect, on central issues of interest.

Nafi': And what about Algeria's relations with the Soviet Union?

Bendjedid: Our relations with the Soviet Union are excellent. Our political consultations and growing cooperation are proceeding to the full satisfaction of both sides. They are based on mutual respect for each other's independence and choices, and on balanced interests.

Nafi': It is clear that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is determined to increase the tension on the Libyan-Tunisian border in order to undermine Tunisia's stability. How do you assess the situation and its ramifications, particularly in the light of the Tunisian prime minister's recent visit to Algeria?

Bendjedid: We always maintain relations between people, but we have to tell the truth even to our own detriment sometimes. Algeria is not prepared to pursue a policy which changes according to circumstances. Algeria has a fixed policy and it has principles and ideals. They stem from international and regional Arab and African charters. They are simply principles of respect for the sovereignty of other nations and of noninterference in their internal affairs.

We therefore believe in good-neighborliness and in solving problems, however big, through dialogue and persuasion. As regards our relations with Tunisia, we now cooperate in all fields, having settled all our differences and concluded an agreement of fraternity and cooperation, not a military agreement or an agreement against anyone. We wanted that concept to govern our relations with all the Arab Maghreb states, but some brothers are pursuing policies different from the policy of fraternity, cooperation, dialogue, and respect for others and for the sovereignty of all states, big or small. We disagree with them on this matter because we believe in building the Arab Maghreb on the basis of the concept I have mentioned, which means building mutual trust and giving the people the opportunity to cooperate in all walks of life without worrying about the political system of each country, be it republican, progressive, royalist, or jamahiriyah.

May I just say that there are no differences between the Libyan people and the Algerian people. The Libyan people are our neighbors and brothers, but we blame the Libyan officials for the way they have treated Tunisia. Libya and Tunisia had good relations and they had agreements. An economic problem emerges in Libya and suddenly it has no use for foreign labor. There are traditions and there should at least be some respect for the law and for what had been agreed upon. It could have studied the matter and said: Because of our circumstances, etcetera, we cannot afford to keep these workers and we would like you to discuss with us a way for repatriating them.

Had that happened, nobody would have been able to blame Libya, but the way the deportation was done indicates that the aim was to seize the opportunity and exploit Tunisia's political and economic circumstances so as to disturb the atmosphere and create political problems for Tunisia. In whose interest is that? I do not think that it is in Libya's interest unless Libya intends to occupy Tunisia fully and by force, which is inconceivable and which Algeria of course rejects. Algeria's policy is to support Tunisia, ease the pressures on it, and respect its sovereignty. That is the essence of the cooperation and fraternity agreement between the two countries. We exchange visits and views. I have visited Tunisia more than once because President Bourguiba cannot travel for health reasons. Whenever there is a need for exchanging views I visit Tunisia. It was in this context that I recently visited Tunisia after the Israeli raid. We felt that it was our duty to support Tunisia and reaffirm our solidarity with it. That does not mean that we want to create an Algerian-Tunisian bloc.

We believe in stability in the area, and that is why we have supported Tunisia. We believe that interference in Tunisian affairs should not be allowed under any pretext because the area should be kept free from foreign interference. When Tunisia is threatened by all its neighbors what is left for it to do except seek the help of foreign forces? Would it be in Libya's interest or in Algeria's interest for Tunisia to have foreign forces on its soil? I believe that would be a threat to all.

Nafi': A few days ago the Algerian official brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia returned from Tehran. Was his visit related to Algeria's efforts to end the Gulf war, and has there been any progress?

Bendjedid: We have longstanding relations with Iran, especially since the victory of the Islamic revolution there. We always maintain that the internal system of any coutnry is something which concerns the people of that country. We, abroad, are not entitled to judge it or say that it is good or bad, because this is up to the people of that country. That is why we maintain our relations with state officials and with the people. Actually, we enjoy good relations with both Iran and Iraq, but we perhaps do not share the brother Iraqis' faith in racial alliance. We believe in alliance to serve the common destiny and culture. If we were to believe in racial alliance we would probably be isolating ourselves and there could emerge a contradiction between what we say and what we believe in. Despite that, our relations with the Iraqi brothers are very good. They are also good with Iran, and brother Messaadia's visit to Tehran was within the context of exchanging visits for consultation on international issues and, of course, the Gulf war, and there may be other visits, but it was an ordinary visit.

We are at present monitoring the situation between Iraq and Iran. When there are indications that there is a possibility of interceding to end the conflict we will intercede and play that part. Our main concern is to try to stop the war and the bloodshed. Our motivations are both Arab and Islamic.

Nafi': Mr President, the countdown has already started for the awaited summit conference between U.S. President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev. How does Algeria view the meeting, which some people think will produce solutions for most of the world's problems? Do you agree with the opinion that regional crises such as the Middle East will be the subject of bargaining and barter between the two superpowers?

Bendjedid: It is difficult to say that. It is natural that hot issues such as the Middle East question and African issues should figure in the discussions between the two superpowers, but to say that the meeting will solve all problems would be like indulging in dreams and it would be an illusion. We do not believe that. The problems in any continent or place concern the people living there in the first place and then their friends in the region in general. It is difficult to say that the big powers will reach some understanding regarding the small powers. Perhaps we should expect a major part of the meeting to be devoted to serious and fateful issues and also world peace.

Ibrahimi's Meetings at United Nation's Reported

PM051225 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French
25-26 Oct 85 p 5

[APS dispatch: "Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi's Activities"]

[Text] United Nations (New York) — Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, has called on President Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal and current OAU chairman.

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi had a lengthy discussion with President Abdou Diouf about the situation in southern Africa, the Chadian problem, and the West Sahara conflict. The work of the UN General Assembly was also discussed. Senegalese Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall and Algeria's permanent UN representative Hocine Djoudi attended the meeting.

Taleb Ibrahimi met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Dr Ibrahimi and his interlocutor carried out a broad exchange of views on the international situation and discussed the Middle East conflict, the war between Iran and Iraq, the situation in southern Africa, and the West Sahara conflict.

The foreign minister also discussed the work of the present UN General Assembly with the secretary general.

Algeria's permanent UN representative Hocine Djoudi attended the meeting.

Dr Ibrahimi met with Yugoslav President Vlajkovic, in the presence of Mr Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

The meeting enabled Dr Taleb Ibrahimi to discuss with the Yugoslav president the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between Algeria and Yugoslavia and several current international questions. For instance the two sides assessed the situation in Africa, the Middle East, and the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

President Vlajkovic and Dr Taleb Ibrahimi also discussed political preparations for forthcoming meetings in the framework of the Nonaligned Movement.

On Thursday [24 October] Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi met with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

The talks related to the work of the UN General Assembly and North-South dialogue.

In addition Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi met with Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. The meeting, which took place in connection with the work of the UN General Assembly, enabled Dr Ibrahimi to discuss with Mr Palme the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between Algeria and Sweden and to exchange views on the international situation.

Finally, while attending a dinner given by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi had a meeting Thursday evening with several heads of state and government, particularly FRG Chancellor Kohl, Portuguese President Eanes, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, Gabonese President Bongo, Guinea-Bissau President Vieira, Cape Verde President Pereira, Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mugabe, and New Zealand Prime Minister Lange.

LIBYA

Demonstrators Burn U.S. Flag, Reagan Effigy 5 Nov

LD051607 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] The masses of the Basic People's Conference this morning went out in different parts of the Jamahiriyah to demonstrate their anger and challenge to the dirty schemes and the conspiracies that the cowardly Reagan administration is trying to impose against the choice of the Libyan Arab people and its wishes for freedom, democracy, and the ownership of wealth and weapons. The dimensions of these conspiracies were revealed by *THE WASHINGTON POST* as an overt and public confirmation of the terroristic policy taken by Reagan against the people of the Jamahiriyah. The demonstrators of the marches of anger, in which all the people took part, have affirmed that they are undaunted by these conspiracies and the aggressive and terroristic schemes against the people of Libya. They stress the fact that America today, as it faces the people of the Jamahiriyah, is not facing a government, a party, or a president, but a people which owns its authority, its wealth, and its weapons and has chosen the people's democracy as a way to freedom and emancipation.

The demonstrators of the marches of anger carried banners that said: "The generations of anger and will direct fire against America," "Our armed people do not accept defeat;" "We will face up to America with an armed people," "With our unity will halt the train of death;" "Has American forgotten the lesson of Vietnam?;" "Libya is not Grenada."

The angry masses in the city of Tripoli burned the American flag and an effigy representing the mad Reagan in front of the Belgian Embassy, which takes care of the American interests in the Jamahiriyah, and handed a statement to the Belgian ambassador, in his capacity as the representative of the American citizens in the Jamahiriyah. The angry masses issued a statement. We will broadcast a recording of it at the end of this newscast.

Statement Read

LD051636 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1414 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Statement of the "March of anger against tyrannical America, the leader of international terrorism" in Tripoli on 5 November — recorded]

[Text] The masses of the Libyan Arab people came out today in angry marches against the leader of international terrorism, the Unitd States, and its conspiracies against the Libyan Arab people and the leader of this people's revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to inform the whole world of the depth of the tragedies being experienced by the small states of the world that want to live in freedom and dignity, to exercise their own will, liberty, and decision, to exploit their own resources in the interest of their own peoples, and to refuse to be a satellite of American and mobilize their sons to serve under the banner of the colonialist alliances that oppose the will of the peoples.

The Libyan Arab people, after having been liberated from the rotten monarchical regime in 1969 — the facist authoritarian rotten regime, which sold part of the dear Libyan Arab land to America, which turned it into a field for experimenting with its atomic weapons, weapons of destruction for committing acts of aggression against the peoples of the world — weapons of destruction that used to be stored on our Arab land at the beginning of the rotten monarchical regime were in fact intended against all free voices that called for freedom and liberation from the yoke of America and its colonialism and tyranny — these people who have liberated their land after the revolution, evicted the American and British soldiers, used their willpower in the interest of their own sons, opened schools and universities, built houses and roads, brought electricity to every house, and built free hospitals to treat the people; these people who have rejected dictatorship, cast aside every domination and entered the era of the jamahir — the era of democracy — these people who sparked direct popular freedom and direct popular authority and established popular congresses and popular committees, thus casting aside the presence of the conventional government that dominates the masses, who heralded the direct popular authority and established the popular committees and popular congresses, thereby nullifying traditional government that dominates the masses, [chanting by participants] and who love peace, sanctify freedom, and aspire to progress step-by-step on their soil and who improve themselves while facing up to their enemies, face to face with the biggest striking military might on the face of the earth, the might of the terrorist state, the United States, which denies them their right to life, their right to live as free people on their soil and out of the sphere of its terrorist domination. [sentence as heard] [chanting] While establishing farms, building factories and open schools, colleges, institutions and universities, the people find themselves made a victim of American arrogance and its economic seige.

The people who came out today in all the Libyan towns say: Raspberry to America and to its terrorist policy! In this they reflect the extent of the rancor that the Libyans harbor for everything American after 16 years of struggle against America — a struggle that is mounting daily, assuming the form of American overt and covert plots, whether plots staged by the terrorist CIA with the support of agent regimes in the Arab area and other areas subservient to the influence of the American terrorist state or military provocations in the Mediterranean by aircraft carriers and nuclear destroyers.

This oppressive tyrannical state must be taught lessons. all the peace- and freedom-loving masses must oppose its evil deeds and arrogance. The people, as they come out today in their march of defiance, in their demonstration of defiance, say to the whole world that its countries will inevitably try the United States and teach it a lesson, for it is a state that practices organized international terrorism against the free peoples and small nations. It is a country that on every occasion says falsely and lyingly that it is the leader of the free world. Where is this freedom that America is treading on, and where is that free world that America moulds according to its wishes and according to its terrorist policy line?

The American political mentality has not yet tried to refrain from practicing the policy of repression and the policy of the iron fist and thick stick for terrorizing the free peoples who aspire to have a place on earth and under the sun, but these naturally are neither the earth nor the sun of the United States.

The whole world today witnesses the crimes committed by the American terrorist mentality through the policy of the butcher, the bloodshedder, Reagan, the henchman of Zionism and the henchman of the Hollywood stages.

The American terrorist policy has fallen into a dangerous abyss under its current President, Ronald Reagan, who wanted to enact the star roles of the cowboys outside the American and

Hollywood stages and to open fire on the free honorable men, sons of the Arab and foreign countries who have based their faith in freedom and dug their way toward wresting their rights by force and utilizing the resources of their countries for the good of their peoples.

With all the material and moral might that the Libyan Jamahiriyah represents in the Arab Libyan land, it declares to the whole world that it defies treacherous America and its cowardly, bloodletting President, who is an agent of Zionism and its intelligence media — the filthy Reagan. The masses of the Libyan Arab people's congresses welcome the challenge and welcome with full vigor and faith all that the present and future hold. They are fully prepared. The armed people cannot be defeated. The power that the masses have cannot be vanquished, because it is possessed by the true forces, the forces of the masses, which have become the masters of their destiny, arms, and wealth.

The students in their educational barracks and their camps are now challenging America. The producers in their factories also challenge America. The peasants in their farms challenge America. The masses of the Arab people represented by the people's congresses and people's committees face up to America and those agent Arab countries and the apostate traitorous regimes that stand by it.

Brothers: These masses declare to the whole world the following:

1. The policies of terrorism, the campaigns of blackmail, and the threat of aggression may frighten cowardly governments and make an Arab president or a reactionary king crawl submissively on his knees and belly to the White House to kiss the feet of his masters there, but they only intensify the determination, might, willpower and defiance of our Arab people, who rule themselves, against all oppressive forces.

If the United States has become versed in the use of the means of intimidating, humiliating, and dragging the governments and presidents on their faces, we tell it that it cannot find in the dictionary of terrorism anything that could frighten a people who were liberated through revolution, who broke out of the American ring, who adopted the decision to die as free men, and who declared their readiness to die on their feet morning and evening until they achieve the universal jamahiriyah, the jamahiriyah of all peoples, despite America and despite its agents.

2. Campaigns of starvation and the schemes of economic blockade may bring the traitors to their knees, may make them rush to seek American aid, and may subdue the agents who live on American grain and on the crumbs from the tables of the agents of the American black house and who lick the feet of the American men of industry and the Zionist capitalists; but our Arab people, who eat the produce of their soil and who believe that there is no freedom for a people that eat food from across the sea, feel revived by these designs and feel proud, because they help them to rely on themselves and to create a productive, happy jamahiri society that rejects the bourgoise goods that the imperialist West pours into the markets of the agents in all the areas that follow America's imperialist creed.

3. The Jamahiriyah is not Grenada, that its land may be overrun in a weekend. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is not a ruler against whom plots can be hatched and who can be replaced by a pro-American ruler, which it creates and formulates according to its whims, wishes, and interests.

The Jamahiriyah is a moral and material power, which shoulders the responsibility of leading the Arab nation and supports the free men of the world. It has its own wide masses in all arenas and friends in all fields and places. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is the commander of a historic revolution, which has shaken the corners of the universe and caused negative and positive repercussions throughout the world. It has proven itself to be a revolutionary force that cannot be defeated. It has brought pleasure to some and set fire to the roots of the oppression of people. It has awakened the weakling peoples from their slumber and became as an elixir healing wounds and the scalpel that removes malignant tumors. It was like a drop of water for every thirsty person and an antidote for every cowardly traitorous thug.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi eptomizes the movement of the revolutionary committees, the movement of the world revolution, which constantly drives wedges in imperialism's coffin and plants good and growth and heralds a happy day, the day of deliverance, the day on which oppression and injustice come to an end and the bases of injustice disappear in all parts of the world.

There can be no retreat in the stand against America and its terroristic policies in the Arab area, designed to subdue the Arab nation to America and the Zionist enemy's capitulationist solutions. There can be no retreat in standing by the Palestine Arab people and the liberation of Palestine, from the river to the sea. We will continue our struggle against the capitulationist plans put forward in the Arab arena, which are blessed and nurtured by America and sponsored by Arab weakling reaction in Egypt, Jordan, and other places that ride on the American bandwagon and are subservient to its President, the butcher Reagan.

There can be no retreat or retraction from the support of liberation movements, world liberation movements, which struggle against American hegemony and racism. We declare anew that we stand by them and support them in line with the proclamation of the people's authority, to which the Libyan Arab people and Jamahiriyah institutions adhere in reciprocal reply against U.S. interests. The Libyan Arab people allies itself with the living forces in America in order to destroy the imperialist octopus and calls upon the friendly American people to stand firm against their government's policy which has sponsored terrorism, finances it, and supports it before the very eyes and within reach of the very ears of the world.

Brothers! More struggle! Forward, always forward! The revolutionary struggle will continue! The Jamahiriyah everywhere! God is great and victory is for the masses!

Foreign Contacts Held on U.S. 'Conspiracy'

Syria Promises Military Support

LD052118 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1930 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli 5 Nov (JANA) — A telephone contact took place today between the brother leader of the revolution and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

President al-Asad stressed to the brother leader that the Syrian Arab Republic is standing by the Libyan Arab people in confronting the American conspiracy and that all Syrian sources are at the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's disposal.

The Syrian president also confirmed that the Syrian Arab Armed Forces, when necessary, will be put under the command of brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Syria's Al-Shar' Telephones

LD051838 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] The Syrian Arab Republic has stressed that it will side with the Libyan Arab people in confronting the American terrorist schemes and it has also condemned these schemes which are aimed against the civilized achievements of the Libyan Arab People thanks to the Great Fatih Revolution. This was said in a telephone contact which took place yesterday between brother Faruq al-Shar', the Syrian minister of foreign affairs, and the brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison in the aftermath of yesterday's revelations in the American newspaper *THE WASHINGTON POST*.

Message Sent to USSR

LD051933 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1854 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text]Tripoli, 5 Nov (JANA) — Brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison today sent a message to Soviet Foriegn Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, in which he informed him about the series of provocations, threats, and conspiracies schemed by the American Administration against the Libyan Arab people. The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison pointed out in his message that because this aggressive policy by the American Administration constitutes a danger to the freedom and independence of the peoples in particular, and a threat to international peace and security in general, the duty of the progressive and peace-loving countries is to confront these actions and to adopt the necessary measures, which are specified by the UN Charter and which would put an end to these aggressive actions.

USSR Ambassador Briefed

LD061002 Tripoli JANA in English 0914 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 23, Nov. 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau yesterday afternoon received the Soviet Ambassador to Jamahiriyah and informed him of the series of provocations, threats, and conspiracies being hatched by the American Administration against Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary system the latest of which were revealed by *THE WASHINGTON POST* newspaper on the order made by President Reagan for covert terroristic operations, in connivance with some regimes in the region, against the Libyan Arab people.

The secretary of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau reasserted the need for the progressive, sisterly and friendly countries to take the necessary measures, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to put an end to these acts of aggression.

Iran Condemns U.S. 'Terrorism'

LD051828 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text]The Islamic Republic of Iran has affirmed that it will stand by the side of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in its confrontation with the American conspiracy and provocations. Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, has conveyed, in a telephonic contact with the borther secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, Iran's condemnation of the American President's approval for the preparation and execution of a secret terrorist operation against the Libyan Arab people, as was recently revealed by the American newspaper *THE WASHINGTON POST*. The Iranian foreign minister has stressed the need to establish a progressive country [as received] in order to confront the American terrorism, which is aimed at undermining the peoples' choices, and to work jointly to confront these American provocations, which show that true terrorism is the kind practiced by America.

Algerian Commentary Cited

LD051842 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Excerpt] APS commentary stresses the depth and the strength of the historical and fateful bonds between the Arab people in both Libya and Algeria. Thus it is evident that the U.S. Administration was wrong in its calculations when it thought that Algeria is among the countries that America can manipulate the way it wants. The Algerian stance affirms that the U.S. Administration should categorically know that what harms Libya will harm Algeria and vice versa. Algeria has, by its firm stance, dealt a blow to the brazen face of America, which should learn a lesson never to be repeated.

U.S. Investigation on Leak of 'Scheme' Critiqued

LD051853 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Unattributed "analysis"]

[Text] Larry Speakes, the official spokesman of the American black house, stressed that the American Government, on orders from Reagan personally, is investigating the leak of information to *THE WASHINGTON POST* concerning an American scheme of aggression, the U.S. Government intends to carry out against the Jamahiriyah.

Speakes said that his government will use the lie detector machine in its investigations. This is one of the measures Reagan introduced since he came to office to find those in his entourage who leak his secrets. More details in the following analysis:

A short time after *THE WASHINGTON POST* announced that the terrorist Reagan gave his approval to the CIA to carry out a secret operation against the Jamahiriyah that aimed to destabilize the security of the Jamahiriyah and expose its safety to danger, Larry Speakes, the official spokesman of the black house, surprised political observers in a press conference in Washington by announcing that his government currently is carrying out, on personal orders from Reagan, an investigation of what led to the leak of this information to the newspaper. This step was described by observers as the second proof of the American position's seriousness concerning this matter.

It is not accidental that those observers now wonder whether the despicable style of the American Administration's logic and its method in dealing with other people have become the practical expression of the extent of the failure of Reagan's government over the past years in confronting a number of countries, especially the Jamahiriyah.

There is no doubt that anyone who follows the course of the American terrorist aggression simply will find that the Reagan government and its satellites actually have reached a state of continuous frustration after the failure of the American scheme for harming the Libyan Arab people and their civilized gains. Otherwise, how can we explain the aims and purposes of the new terrorist scheme, which was not the first of its kind? Over the past years, Washington did not learn the fact — known to everyone who follows the course of events in this region — that there is a clear and huge contradiction between the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, with its immortal human principles and values, and the terrorist policies Washington adopts and tries to implement in a number of areas in the world.

The American Government, through its various departments, especially during Reagan's term over the past years, carried out a series of aggressions against the Libyan Arab people, starting with the economic boycott; the preventing of Libyan Arab students from continuing their studies in America; direct aggression over the waters of the Sirte Gulf [Gulf of Sidra]; and the threats addressed by the American Government every now and then in its media campaigns to threaten the people of the Jamahiriyah and to stop them from preserving their security, freedom, and unity.

All these practices against the Libyan Arab people and others have confirmed to everyone the extent of the terrorist Reagan's desire to inflict harm, any harm, on the people of the Jamahiriyah and the rest of the progressive peoples who reject Washington's policies in the region and in the world.

Therefore, from the file of American agression and the explicit approval by some of the black house's entourage, with the terrorist Reagan himself at their forefront, it seems that the American Government has not yet learned that the Libyan Arab people in the Jamahiriyah, with their strength, faith, authority, wealth, and weapons, are strong and are above all the American schemes and the naive criteria of the American aggression. This people, with what it achieved, which is today more than anything in the past, is able to smash this aggression and this arrogance and all the other terrorist attempts which do not reflect anything but the logic of terror and terrorism toward the stance of a people who do not believe in anything but freedom and who do not pursue anything except a prosperous future for humanity.

Iranian Speaks on Embassy Takeover Anniversary

LD051206 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1045 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, 5 Nov (JANA) — Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, political assistant of the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has stressed the importance of the Arab Libyan-Iranian relations and the strategic dimension for the meeting of the two revolutions in both Libya and Iran.

Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam has stressed in a statement to JANA the strong ties between the Libyan Arab people and the Iranian people, adding that the revolution in the Jamahiriyah and the revolution in Iran are in the same trench in order to confront American and Zionist terrorism.

The Iranian official spoke in his statement about the sixth anniversary of the takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in 1979 by the Iranian Muslim students, and stressed the internal and external effects of that act, which corrected the march of the revolution inside Iran and revealed the extent of the involvement of the American apparatus in its endeavor to subjugate Iran and its wealth.

Burkina-Ghana Delegation Holds Talks, Departs

Meets With Al-Turayki

LD051046 Tripoli JANA in English 0946 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 22, Nov.5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau met yesterday Major Hussein Basset, member of National Revolutionary Council of Burkina Faso and minister of defence [name and title as received], and Captain Tsikata, member of the Ghanaian Provisional National Defence Council. The bilateral relations between the Socialist Peoples' Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and both of Burkina Faso and Ghana and the ways to strengthen them were disscussed at the above meetings.

Ends Visit 5 Nov

LD052357 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, 5 Nov (JANA) — Ghana and Burkina Faso have stressed their support for the Libyan Arab people in their confrontation with American terrorist conspiracies. This was said in a statement by Captain Kojo Tsikata, member of the Ghanaian PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] before his departure accompanied by Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani, member of the Burkina Faso CNR [National Council of the Revolution], this evening.

Capt Kojo said the visit by him and his colleague, member of the Burkina Faso CNR, comes within the framework of the many regular meetings on coordination between the three countries.

Kojo stressed that the talks in Tripoli were very fruitful.

Major Khuwayladi al-Hamidi saw off Maj Jean-Baptiste Lingani, member of the Burmina Faso CNR and minister of national defense, and Capt Kojo Tsikata, member of the Ghanaian PNDC.

MAURITANIA

Cabinet Adopts Ordinance on European Loan

AB052120 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The cabinet met yesterday under the chairmanship of Colonel Maaouyia Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state. The cabinet adopted two draft ordinances. The first draft ordinance authorizes the ratification of a financial agreement totalling 7 million European currency units, which was signed on 19 May 1985 between the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the European Investment Bank. This loan is to be used for financing projects within the framework of technical assistance project and the reconstruction of public enterprises — the [words indistinct] phase.

MOROCCO

Draft 1986 Budget Presented to Legislature

LD051755 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Rabat, 5 Nov (MAP) — Abdellatif Jouahri, Moroccan minister of finance, presented the draft 1986 budget to the House of Representatives at the end of last week.

In his presentation, Jouahri stressed to the house that whatever the circumstances and conditions might be, there is no compromise as far as supplying the needs of national defense are concerned. He pointed out that whatever the volume and source of the schemes might be "this will not affect the Moroccans will to defend the homeland and its territorial integrity with all means." He said that Morocco "is able to confront every escalation with a stronger escalation."

He recalled that "the spirit of sacrifice in this country is unlimited."

He pointed out that evidence of that "is the response to the national loan to meet the needs of the Sahara." He said that those who gambled on exhausting Morocco or a slackening of its alertness now have nothing to do but regret their hard luck, as the Moroccans continue to strengthen the shield of their country, represented by the Royal Armed Forces, according to the program announced by His Majesty King Hasan II in Aaiun during his historic visit to the restored Saharan provinces.

Jouahri stressed that apart from the national defense, which was placed above any other consideration, considerable resources were allocated for meeting the needs of the other sectors, especially social. He pointed out that "in spite of the difficult financial circumstances, work will continue within the framework of the national operation for revitalizing employment and equipping the local groups and for the high level national revitalization."

SUDAN

'Abdallah: Iran To Release Prisoners Through Libya

JN051104 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 5 (SUNA) — Defence Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah has expressed confidence and optimism over the normalization of diplomatic relation between Sudan and Iran.

Maj. Gen. 'Abdallah also member of the Transitional Military Council said in statement to the Sudanese daily *AL-SAHAFAH* said the release of Sudanese captives by Iran will be a positive for the normalizing of the relations between the two countries. [sentence as received]

Undisclosed number of Sudanese captives was detained by Iran after being captured by the Iranian troops during their war against Iraq.

The captives have joined the Iraqi troops as volunteers on the heels of the initiative launched by then President Ja'far Numayri late 1983 and early 1984.

'Abdallah told the daily that he discussed the captives issue with the member of the historical leadership of Libyan Jamahiriyah 'Abd al-Salam Jallud.

Jallud made contacts with chief of the Iranian Majlis (parliament), Hashimi Rafsanjani, who agreed to release the captives under the auspices of Libya, 'Abdallah added.

Relations between Sudan and Libya have been severed in 1982 during Numayri era and restored by the Transitional Military Council three months ago.

Syrian Official Arrives, Makes Statement

JN051444 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Nov (SUNA) — A senior Syrian official, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Assistant Secretary General 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, accompanied by a high-ranking Syrian party and government delegation, arrived in Khartoum today. Upon his arrival, Al-Ahmar expressed his pleasure at visiting Sudan. He said Sudan is appreciated and respected by Syria — people and government — especially since the April revolutionary uprising. Through the uprising the Sudanese people asserted their true identity and regained their leading role in the Arab nation.

Al-Ahmar asserted the support of the Syrian people, government, and party for the Sudanese people in their struggle to achieve their country's unity, progress, and stability. He noted that the fabricated barriers and restrictions imposed by the defunct Numayri regime on relations between the two countries cannot obstruct their common national march.

'Abdallah al-Ahmar expressed hope that Sudan will surmount its problems and regain its role in the Arab nation's battle to liberate the occupied territory and to confront the Zionist- imperialist enemy.

Al-Ahmar was received upon arrival by General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl, vice chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC]; a number of TMC members; ministers; members of the diplomatic corps; the Syrian ambassador in Khartoum; and embassy staff.

During his visit to Sudan Al-Ahmar is expected to meet with TMC Chairman General Siwa[illegible]-Dhahab, Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah, and senior officials in the government and in the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Homeland.

Sudan, Egypt Bars Call for Numayri Extradition

JN051034 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 5 (SUNA) — The Egyptian and the Sudanese bar association agreed on the necessity of the extradition of the deposed President Numayri to Sudan to stand trial for the crimes he committed against the Sudanese people, Sudanese Bar Association Secretary-General Mustafa Abd al-Qadir told SUNA.

The Egyptian authorities have said that Numayri, who is living in Egypt since his ouster in April 6 popular uprising, will not be extradited to Sudan in conformity with the Egyptian constitution which ban the extradition of political refugees.

The two associations said Numayri is wanted for crimes in his country including airlifting of the Ethiopian Jews Falasha to Israel, his approval to dump nuclear wastes in Sudanese soil and his ravage to the Sudanese economy.

The Sudanese lawyer who led the delegation of the bar association in its visit to Egypt said two sides also discussed the development in the Arab world and Palestinian cause in addition to the extradition issue.

TU Alliance Invites Garang to National Conference

JN051057 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 5 (SUNA) — Trade Unions Alliance and political parties in Wad Medani Central Region sent a message to Sudanese People Liberation Movements SPLM Leader John Garang, inviting him to participate in the national conference organized by April uprising forces under the slogan for a democratic and unified Sudan from current Nov 22 to 25 announced Trade Union Alliance Secretary Majdi Salim in a statement to *AL-SAHAFAH* daily newspaper issued here today. [sentence, punctuation as received]

Salim added that topics to be discussed in the conference are promoting the national charter, endorsement of the constitutions principles, economic crisis, the southern problem, regional government, the foreign policy and the evaluation of the interim period. Salim further said that the conference will declare at the end of its sessions a charter for protecting democracy.

Salim concluded that the idea of holding the conference was hailed by all political parties, the political committee emanated from the TMC and the Council of Ministers.

TMC Considers Elections Issues, Preparations

JN051459 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Nov (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council [TMC] held its regular meeting here today under Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab. The TMC was briefed on the results of meetings which the political committee held with political parties and forces on issues presented in the arena, particularly elections. The TMC spokesman said the TMC pointed out that differences in the political parties' viewpoints will obstruct the path to achieving an ideal formula for elections. The TMC spokesman urged political forces to agree on basic matters and to abandon minor differences so that an ideal formula for elections can be reached and the elections can be held on time.

TU Denounces U.S. Company's Dismissal of Workers

JN051046 Khartoum SUNA in English 1026 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 5 (SUNA) — The General Trade Union of Oil Workers submitted today a memorandum to the Transitional Military Council, TMC, denouncing the arbitrary dismissal of 144 workers from Barker Company. Barker Company is a branch of Chevron which is prospecting oil in Kordofan Region (Western Sudan) Barker stopped prospecting in Kordofan and later moved to Central Region causing the dismissal of workers without coordination in this regard with the Civil Service Ministry.

TUNISIA

Mzali, PRC's Tian Tiyun Address 28 Oct Banquet

PM051439 Tunis L'ACTION in French 30 Oct 85 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Our Two Countries Have an Exemplary Kind of Fruitful, Sincere, and Fair Cooperation"]

[Text] Prime Minister and Interior Minister Mohamed Mzali gave a dinner at Dar Dhiafa, in Carthage, Monday evening [28 October] in Honor of Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the PRC State Council, and the members of the delegation accompanying him on his official visit to Tunisia 27 through 30 October. Mahmoud Messaadi, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, several members of the government and Politburo and top cadres, as well as Dr Mohieddine Saber, managing director of Alecso, were invited to this dinner.

On this occasion Mohamed Mzali delivered a speech in which he reiterated his welcome to Tunisia's distinguished guest.

He expressed Tunisia's gratitude for thi friendly visit by a high-level Chinese delegation.

This visit, he added, will further strengthen the ties of friendship and improve the quality of cooperation between Tunisia and China.

Although the two countries are a long way from each other, Mr Mzali stated, they are close with regard to the objectives they pursue and with regard to the similarity of their views on most of the questions with which they are concerned and in their approach to building their economies on strong and truly socialist foundations.

The prime minister stressed that economic cooperation and trade between the two countries are and will continue to be exemplary.

The excellent cooperation between Tunisia and China, he added, will benefit the two countries, help them to improve their peoples' standard of living and will be an example to follow in South-South cooperation and friendship and complementarity among Third World countries.

Mohamed Mzali said that this cooperation is likely to consolidate the pillars of national independence and freedom.

A country's real freedom, he said, is not expressed by a flag, an army, and ambassadors, but by its freedom, its independence, and its invulnerability in the economic sphere and in its trade with other parties, trade which must be fair without abuse or exploitation.

Referring to the difficult conditions the world economy is experiencing, the deterioration in the terms of trade in favor of the rich countries at the expense of the poor countries, and the protectionist measures the rich countries are taking against the poor countries' products, the prime minister confirmed the need for the poor countries to be self-reliant and count on South-South cooperation, which, he said, is still the essential precondition for opening a real dialogue between North and South.

Mohamed Mzali expressed his satisfaction with the fact that Tunisia and China are following the appropriate course by adopting an exemplary kind of fruitful, sincere, and fair cooperation. He recalled that for the first time in the Third World's history a large-scale industrial project will be carried out using only the Third World's technical, technological, and financial potential without resorting to foreign design offices and sources of finance. This project for building a factory to process Tunisian phosphoric acid into nitrate fertilizer, he added, is the first illustration in the history of international cooperation of solidarity between three Third World countries, in this case Tunisia, China, and Kuwait, on a practical project.

The prime minister also pointed out that real emancipation is the emancipation of minds and thinking. For instance, he added, Tunisia's liberation did not in fact come about in 1956 but in 1934 when Habib Bourguiba, the leader, taught the people a sense of dignity, that colonization was not inevitable, and that independence was possible provided they showed the determination to attain that objective.

Mr Mzali said that the three countries' leaders will pursue joint cooperation along the path laid down for them by their leaders and in accordance with those leaders' instructions.

History and our leaders, he added, have taught us that in order to change the situation it is vital to arm yourself with sincerity, faith, and enthusiasm.

The Tunisian Government, he also added, has the faith and enthusiasm to implement the provisions of the cooperation agreements signed between Tunisia and China and to identify new areas for the implementation of joint projects, providing broader and more attractive horizons for the rising generations.

In conclusion, Mohamed Mzali asked Tian Juyun to convey his respects to the Chinese party and government officials and to their leader, the great militant Deng Xiaoping; to the president of the republic; and to Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Tian Jiyun, for his part, started his speech by saying how honored he had been by the audience granted to him Monday morning by President Bourguiba and by receiving the decoration of Officer First Class of the Order of the Republic.

He thanked "the Tunisian Government and people for their friendly invitation and their warm welcome."

The Chinese vice premier paid tribute to Tunisia — "a country," he said, "which has an ancient civilization, a long history, and a brilliant culture and to its hardworking and talented people, who have a strong love of freedom."

"Under the leadership of President Bourguiba, precursor of the Arab and African countries' national liberation movement," he added, "the Tunisian people finally won their national independence,"

"Tunisia," he also added, "plays an increasingly important role in Africa, in the Arab world, and on the international stage, and it has made a valuable contribution to maintaining peace in the Middle East and strengthening unity and cooperation among the Maghreb peoples, which has won it the international community's respect and praise. As the Tunisian people's friends," the Chinese leader stressed, "we wholeheartedly welcome the progress and success they have achieved both inside and outside the country and hope they will win even greater victories."

Referring to the recent Israeli raid on Tunis, Tian Juyun reaffirmed that "the Chinese Government and people strongly condemn this extremely violent act of aggression perpertrated by the Israeli authorities and highly value the heroism the Tunisian Government and people have shown in this connection, defying brute force and adhering to justice, and making enormous national sacrifices for the Palestinian people's cause. As in the past, we will strongly support the Tunisian people's just position," he added.

The Chinese vice premier also stressed the need for the Third World countries to draw inspiration from each other, to support each other and complement each other, and to step up their cooperation. This will not only encourage their economic development but will also help promote North-South dialogue and establish a new international economic order. The Chinese Government, he said, following the principle of equality and mutual advantage, and of joint development, is prepared to explore with the Third World countries formulas, ways, and spheres for progress in South-South cooperation.

In this connection he referred to the joint construction by China, Tunisia, and Kuwait of a nitrate fertilizer factory, thus setting a good example for South-South cooperation.

China and Tunisia, Tian Jiyun also stressed, are constantly striving to step up their relations of friendship and cooperation, and the spheres in which they cooperate expand more each day. He referred to Mohamed Mzali's visit to China in October 1984 which, he said, was a positive contribution to the promotion of cooperation between the two countries in the economic, technical, and other spheres.

In conclusion the Chinese vice premier expressed his conviction that Sino-Tunisian relations of friendship and cooperation will undergo stable and continuous development in all spheres, gaining in depth and breadth, in the two peoples' interests.

Unionists in South Oppose Government on UGTT

PM051544 Paris LE MONDE in French
5 Nov 85 p 3

[Michel Deure Dispatch: "Offensive Against UGTT Encounters Resistance in South"]

[Text] Tunis — The leaders of the Tunisian General Federation of Labor [UGTT] announced on Sunday 3 November that the government had informed them that they could resume their normal activities this Monday at their federation headquarters, which was closed on 31 October. No confirmation has been given by government circles, which, moreover, had never explained the reasons for this closure.

However tension persists in southern Tunisia, where several trade union offices are still in the hands of supporters of the current UGTT leadership., In Gabes and Gafsa, the two most important bastions of this area, trade unionists contacted by telephone said they were determined to face any attack.

A general strike is scheduled for Tuesday in Gabes and in other governorships in the south, especially Tozeur and Medenine. In the mining region of Gafsa the strike on Friday and Saturday brought out 90 percent of workers, according to the trade unionists, not only in the mines but also in primary and secondary education, the chemical industries, the railroads, the post office, agriculture, and so forth. Local UGTT officials state that around 100 strikers were fired from the phosphate company and 180 from the railroad company.

In principle work should be resumed this Monday, but some people, for instance in Metlaoui, are demanding the continuation of the strike pending the satisfaction of their demands: withdrawal from the labor federation's premises; reliease of arrested trade unionists; and recognition of the legitimacy of the executive bureau under Habib Achour's leadership.

WESTERN SAHARA

Saharan Minister Condemns Moroccan Referendum Plan

LD060035 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Interview with Ibrahim Hakim, Saharan defense minister, by correspondent Mariam Myasin on proposal by Morocco's King Hassan II to organize a referendum on the Saharan issue; date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Hakim] It is not a referendum: It is a scenario, and everybody knows it [words indistinct]. It is because Hassan II believes himself to be an expert in theatrical machinations. He thus becomes isolated, isolates Morocco with him, first of all from Africa through the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arabic Republic [to the OAU] and the fact that he left it, and then in relation to the international community, the recognition by India and other countries. This shows that the scenario policy used by Hassan II since then can only isolate him further and drive him even closer to the wall. Proof of this lies in what is happening now within the United Nations. Hassan II is against the entire international community, and proof of this is that we are proposing a resolution and we already have 42 co-authors. Hassan II is isolated, almost alone. It is pathetic. I do not believe that the Moroccan people deserve such a situation. The Saharan war is not a wretched business. It is a war in which men are dying every day.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Gives Farewell Address 4 November

EA051143 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1455 GMT 4 Nov 85

["Excerpts" from 35-minute farewell address to the nation by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere from Karinjee Hall, Dar es Salaam — live]

[Excerpts] Ndugu Vice-President and President-Designate; Ndugu President of Zanzibar and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council; and Ndugu citizens:

Ever since we won our independence I have been elected a leader, first as a leader of Tanganyika and later of the United Republic of Tanzania. Every time we held elections you elected me. Therefore, you continued to show your confidence in my ability to shoulder the task that you wanted accomplished. And in the last few weeks you have showered praise on me for the way I have fulfilled my duties during my tenure as president of our country. I hope you have forgiven me for the many mistakes that I have made in my actions and my failure to fulfill my obligations, although you may not have forgotten them. I am a human being and all of us wish to have our work praised. Therefore, I thank you very much for all that you have said during many public and private meetings. I also thank both elected and employed party and government leaders whose advice and (?research) helped me in the fulfillment of my duties.

I also thank those who implemented my decisions regardless of whether they agreed with them or not and who may have, at times, fallen victim to severe criticism in the process of doing so. This is because some people were blamed as a result of my own decisions or even because of my own mistakes. And they did this without complaining. I thank all of them very much. [applause]

There are certain things that I have done personally, but honestly you have been praising and thanking me for your own achievements: for things that we did jointly during my tenure of leadership. We have jointly built the nation. Even the Archangel Gabriel would not have been able to build Tanzania singlehandedly. You, the people of Tanzania, collectively and individually, have built Tanzania up to its present state: a nation whose people are united, a people who have self confidence and who are proud of their country.

I thank you very much. In fact, by praising me you have been praising your own decisions, because the opportunity I had to do all that I did with you was the result of your own decision and action of electing me and your strict adherence to our constitutional procedures. On every occasion there were people who exercised their democratic right and voted no for me, but these people also participated in building our nation. First, they have exercised and helped to consolidate the procedures that we have laid down. Second, immediately after the masses reached their democratic verdict, they respected the verdict and remained totally loyal to our nation, to myself, and to our government, and whatever decisions it made.

I thank you very much for assigning me such a heavy responsibility in the collective task of building the nation and for continuing to support me in my attempts to fulfill the obligations that you assigned me. This confidence in our country, its constitution, and president is a very necessary ingredient for peace and elsewhere have that ingredient. You have done much more that just show confidence. When our country was invaded you joined hands and fought alongside our forces in confronting the enemy soldiers and ensuring that they did not have the strength to repeat a similar act. Citizens supported the struggle by joining the militia, working harder, and making various other contributions. The forces and the militia were ready to endanger their lives for the defense of our country.

This open support gave me, the commander-in-chief, the strength to fulfill my duties concerning the war and to make decisions that I knew would cause death and injury and the plunder of a lot of property. But it is much easier to deal with a sudden incident, such as an invasion, than to deal with permanent problems, of recovery and recession, of victory and defeat, in an effort to develop a poor and backward country such as ours.

For nearly 22 years, and a slightly longer period as regards mainland Tanzania, we have worked and suffered together. And you supported my leadership as we passed through a difficult period chracterized by a multitude of problems during the brief history of our country. We are still faced with extremely adverse economic conditions without any signs that the situation in foreign countries will erase our burden.

Although I said that we have confronted the problems collectively, it is you, the people of Tanzania, who have truly shouldered the burden — a very heavy burden. In the last 6 or 7 years, our country has been faced with many problems that were beyond the scope of both the government and the citizens. As a result, our standard of living has fallen instead of rising.

Tanzanian citizens, you did not lose patience and destabilize the country or decide that we should compromise our independence for the sake of a short-term solution to our economic problems. [applause] Instead, you supported me and your government and endured the outcome of the collapse of the East African Community, drought, falling commodity prices, and the international recession. And you realized that the struggle will continue for a long time to come. I thank you very much.

We Tanzanians have always understood that the borders African countries inherited from the former colonialists have disrupted our natural geographic unity and our African culture. Therefore, right from the beginning we also understood that our unity will not be limited to inside our borders only, but that the liberation and the unity of the whole of the African Continent was vital to all African peoples, including ourselves. As a result of our stand, we welcome tens of thousands of refugees escaping from wars or oppression in other parts of our continent. Although sometimes the burden seems to be heavy, despite assistance from the office of the UN High Commission for Refugees and other organizations, there are expenses we have recognized as essential for the furtherance of our brotherhood.

We have implemented the Swahili proverb that says one can be a guest for 2 days, but on the 3d day one should be given a hoe and sent to farm. Some of these refugees have now acquired Tanzanian citizenship and they are enjoying equal rights, just as any other Tanzanian. Some of them are living amongst us and they are contributing toward the development of the country while they are waiting to see what their future will look like.

Our country also enjoys international respect for its stand of supporting the liberation struggle in Africa, and you are the ones who have made this possible. You gave your support to government and party policies to assist Frelimo of Mozambique, the MPLA of Angola, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, SWAPO of Namibia, and the liberation movements of South Africa. You have given them direct support, including blood donations to the Mozambique freedom fighters. Some Tanzanians, either individually or in groups, gave assistance to demonstrate their solidarity with their brothers who were still fighting for their freedom. The spirit of brotherhood still continues.

As I said when I was in Angola recently, Tanzania will continue with its stand of seeking the political and economic liberation of Africa, because this is neither my own policy alone nor that of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM], but it is a policy acceptable to Tanzanians as a whole. [applause]

Here in Tanzania every one of us has his own tribe. It is understood that there are 123 tribes in Tanzania besides different groups of people originating from other continents, but you do not at all allow this to affect party policies or our economic development. You have elected people to political posts or you have employed people in accordance with either their background or abilities without considering their tribe or their color.

We have been able to fight against apartheid, which is rampant on the other side, because we do not have tribal or racial descrimination in the program of our country.

I also enjoy international respect for the absence of tribalism or racial descrimination in Tanzania, but you are the ones who brought about this situation [applause], because what I can do is to talk and to recommend a few people [words indistinct]. Thank you very much. The same thing applies to religion. Almost all Tanzanians believe in God, but some are Muslims, some are Christians, some are followers of traditional beliefs, while others are Hindus or Buddhists or followers of other religions. Therefore, we have built and promoted a nation without an official religion and a party without an official religion — a nation where every one of us has the right to follow any religion he deems right and nobody is discriminated against because of his belief in God and the manner in which he worships Him. Our refusal to be divided along these lines constitutes a vital component of our peace, development, and our unity.

We have elected the new president of our country, who is to be sworn-in tomorrow to take the post, and I will be very proud to serve our country under his leadership. I will be proud for two reasons: first, because you yourselves have witnessed our constitutional procedure of nominating a party candidate and you have participated in election campaigns for members of parliament and the president by listening, and sometimes by questioning the candidates, and by casting your votes — in other words, you have used the system agreed upon by yourselves; and second, because I will continue to serve our country for a period of 2 years as the chairman of the CCM. I thank you for these two points.

Finally, I thank you for electing Ndugu Ali Mwinyi for this task and I thank him for honoring the respect accorded to him to shoulder the burden. Thank you very much. [prolonged applause]

God bless Africa. God bless Tanzania. [prolonged applause]

Government Announces Amnesty for Prisoners

EA051938 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The government has declared an amnesty for more than 2,300 prisoners to mark the retirement of President Nyerere and the swearing-in of the second president of the United Republic of Tanzania, Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi. A statement issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in Dar es Salaam today said that under the terms of the amnesty all prisoners will get a remission of 3 months from their sentences in addition to the normal remission.

The statement said the prisoners to benefit from the amnesty are those whose remaining period in jail does not exceed 3 years, with the exception of those who began their sentences after 31 July this year, hard-core criminals serving sentences for (? poaching), and those sentenced to jail terms under the 1972 minimum sentence act. The statement said the prisoners who will benefit from the amnesty as a result of their remaining period in jail being less than 3 months are old people whose ages are 60 or more years, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and those with chronic and contagious diseases. Others who will benefit from the amnesty are disabled prisoners whose continued stay in prison would not be of any benefit. Prisoners who will not benefit from the amnesty include those sentenced to death or life imprisonment and those detained under the president's orders.

The Ministry of Home Affairs also said that prisoners who have engaged in acts necessitating disciplinary action against them while in prison between 1 July this year and today will not benefit from the 3-month remission.

UGANDA

Government Reacts to NRM's Forming Administration

Okello Urges Abandonment

EA051821 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has expressed grave concern about yesterday's announcement by the National Resistance Movement [NRM] to set up an administrative structure in southwestern Uganda, and urged the leader of the movement, Mr Yoweri Museveni, to abandon his dream of dividing the country.

In a press release issued in Kampala this evening after a meeting of the Military Council which discussed the matter, Gen Okello expressed surprise at the decision of the NRM to divide the country when President Moi of Kenya is chairing the peace talks in Nairobi to bring about lasting peace in Uganda.

He reaffirmed the Military Council's policy in favor of a negotiated settlement. He said the decision to declare an administrative structure covering some parts of the country was another attempt by the leader of the NRM, Mr Museveni, to undermine the peace talks, which are already at an advanced state.

The chairman clarified that areas where Museveni claims to have imposed his administration had never been captured or liberated by him. He was only tolerated to remain in those parts of the country with a view to reaching an understanding with the various fighting groups, including the NRM.

Gen Okello Lutwa further explained to the country and the world at large that the Military Council was not forced to come to the negotiating table but it was the policy of the Council to find a lasting solution to a problem that has retarded the progress of the country for many years. The head of state urged Yoweri Museveni to abandon his dream of dividing Uganda so that the whole country forges ahead together in unity.

Talks Delegation's Rejection

EA052007 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] The Uganda Government delegation to the peace talks in Nairobi has accused Mr Yoweri Museveni of an attempt to divide and polarize Uganda in Bantu and Nilotic factions so that he can exploit the differences to take power by force of arms. The Ugandan Government delegation reacted today after consultations following publication by the local press of Mr Yoweri Museveni's appointment of an interim administration in areas of Uganda which the NRA [National Resistance Army] claims it has control over. The government, the delegation said, wishes to stress that this action is null and void. The members of the delegation said the government is aware that Yoweri Museveni's claim of control over these areas is fraudulent in that he did not liberate those areas but treacherously took advantage of the initial cease-fire declared by the Military Council when it welcomed home all fighting groups who had been opposed to the government of former President Obote and accommodated them in military barracks in good faith. They were allowed to move freely everywhere and they abused those privileges by overrunning police posts and stations and opened up new fronts where they could not continue [words indistinct] operated before.

Further, Yoweri Museveni's alleged control over these areas is more of a myth than a reality because he only operates in isolated pockets in the areas he is claiming. The Uganda government is aware that the presence of the NRA in these pockets continues because the Military Council has exercised maximum restraint over its forces, for if they were to pursue Yoweri Museveni wherever he is, innocent lives would be lost. The Government of Uganda has a (?foolproof) administrative structure in all these areas, and it is a shame that Yoweri Museveni should appoint a sprinkling of men and women who are appendages and imposed on top of the government structure. A disturbing factor in these appointments, the government delegation warned, was that Yoweri Museveni seems incapable of distancing himself from tribalism. The Uganda Government delegation also observed that the significance of Yoweri Museveni's recent appointments is that he wants to upset powers vested in the legal authority of the Government of Uganda.

According to his statements, particularly those contained in his recent press interview in Nairobi, it is quite clear that Yoweri Museveni wants to create a Bantu-Nilotic division in Uganda. Secondly, he has no respect for the boundaries within Uganda and international boundaries. This is particularly so when he talks of Bantu people in Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania sharing a common linguistic heritage which they should take advantage of. This, the Uganda Government delegation points out, would tend to introduce an element of instability in the east African region. Such action, the delegation adds, is totally false and of no legal consequence.

It is quite clear that Yoweri Museveni, in trying to set up his own administration, is attempting secession and also attempting to find justification to enable him to continue to loot the resources of Uganda under the cover (? of) administering a government.

What is now beginning to transpire, the Uganda Government delegation notes, is that Yoweri Museveni id demonstrating his total disregard for the peace process. This comes out clearly when his timing of the so-called appointments comes at a time when an agreement is about to be concluded. It is also clear that Yoweri Museveni knows that this fourth round of Nairobi talks are to be the final round and he wants to disrupt them so that he can continue with his warlike activities.

There is no reason for Yoweri Museveni to escalate his demands other than to attempt to preempt certain key measures which should be put into effect after the peace talks and to jeopardize the unity of Uganda. With Yoweri Museveni's [word indistinct] shifting of earlier agreed-to positions it would now appear that he would not honor the final agreement to which the president, the government, and the people of Kenya have so far patiently contributed and continue to contribute so selfishlessly. [sentence as heard] Yoweri Museveni should know that he has no right to divide Uganda or force millions of Ugandans under his government which they do not want. The Uganda Government delegation fears that apparently Yoweri Museveni is making all other demands with the intention of having a military advantage in the battlefield, the statement concluded.

Museveni Interviewed on Peace Talks, Other Issues

MB051021 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 4 Nov 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Yoweri Museveni's rebel National Resistance Army, NRA, have announced today that they are setting up an interim government in the southwestern areas of Uganda that they control. It comes at a time when fresh talks were due in Nairobi between the NRA and the Ugandan military council, though apparently they have not started yet. Last week President Moi, who is chairing the talks, spoke of some progress, but there has been a lot of haggling. The NRA claims the military council only agreed to return to the talks when it failed to recapture guerrilla-held towns such as Masaka. The military council accuses Museveni of upping his demands, and even of recruiting foreigners, in particular Rwandans. In Nairobi, William Pyke asked Yoweri Museveni how he reacted to that:

[Begin recording][Museveni] Well, there are some Africans from neighboring territories who immigrated into Uganda many years ago. But these are many, they are many in the population, and since there's no proper registration, it is possible that some of these people can be recruited into the NRA without us knowing. But later on, when it comes to forming a national army, this is not a problem, because we shall have to trace as much as possible the origins of these people and try to authenticate the citizenship of everybody. So that's not a problem. Of course we are not saying that there are those who are known, they are not — who are clearly known — but whom we accepted into the NRA because they were running away from Obote's repression. If somebody comes running from repression and he wants to defend his rights, even as a new resident, you can't stop him. (?He will protect those rights.) After all, the regimes in power were using Koreans — traitors who don't even live in Uganda: North Koreans and I don't know who. I don't know who.

[Pyke] (?Some) British?

[Museveni] British. Your friends, the British, they were fighting us. Now, if those people were fighting us, why should they deny a resident, a long-time resident of Uganda, who in fact has got even the right to defend his security? Now, the truth comes: from the National Army. This can easily be sorted out. It's not a big problem, as far as we are concerned. Of course, we are not saying that whoever fought must be integrated in the National Army. There are other ways of rewarding these people, and they can do other business.

[Pyke] What is your answer to further allegations by the military government that it's your involvement with foreign interests that presents the greatest threat to Uganda's sovereignty? I believe they are probably referring to rumors, or allegations, that the NRA has been funded and supported by, among others, the Libyans and Lonrho [London Rhodesia Corporation of Britain].

[Museveni] If there is anybody who has (?employed) foreign interests in the Uganda situation its [word indistinct]. It's well-known, for many years. As you know, they have been calling us communists and leftists — not a reactionary group. They all know about this: We are not a reactionary group, we are a nationalist group. We are not communists, as they say, but definitely we are not reactionary either. So, when they talk of us working for foreign interests, it's just madness. The only outside people we deal with are some of these neighboring countries like Kenya and Tanzania. They are the ones we talk to. I'm not aware of any foreign interests other than these neighboring countries. For countries like Libya — if Libya wanted to give us aid, I would welcome it, certainly. Why not? I would welcome it. I need it. I need that aid. For the companies, foreign companies, if they want to do business with us — buy coffee, or something like that — why not? We can deal with them on commercial terms. That's (?of no special relevance) with any of these external forces, and this is not illogical. It's not within the registered ideological position of ours that we could be used by any foreign interests.

[Pyke] What are you actually doing with the coffee that must be accumulating in the Masaka area at the moment?

[Museveni] Well, we are keeping it safely, and later on we can make arrangements to sell it on good terms — to sell at least some of it to provide some things for the population, like [word indistinct] drugs, especially, and otherwise we shall keep the coffee until the situation settles down and it can be sold on the best terms for the country. [end recording]

BBC Interviews Otunnu on Army Discipline

MB051840 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 5 Nov 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The latest round in the Ugandan peace talks between the Ugandan Military Council and Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army [NRA] guerrillas, which was scheduled to start in Nairobi yesterday, has still not begun and there are fears that a search for a settlement is close to stalemate. One of the sticking points is Museveni's insistance that the NRA should make up the bulk of the Ugandan Armed Forces. He claims his guerrillas are better trained and better disciplined than the Uganda National Liberation Army, which has attracted a reputation for indiscipline and for atrocities against the civilian population. In Nairobi, Eddy Hooper talked to Uganda's Foreign Minister Olara Otunnu and asked him how he reacted to charges of army indiscipline.

[Begin recording] [Otunnu] The government is very concerned about any incidences of indiscipline among the forces, regardless of the group to which the particular soldiers belong, and the government policy on this matter has been crystal clear. The most recent and authoritative statement on this was made on the 9 October, our independence day, by the head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, when he condemned acts of indiscipline by the armed forces. He called it unacceptable and reprehensible and devoted a big portion of his speech that day to condemning indiscipline within the armed forces, to making it clear that anybody who commits indiscipline will be punished, and I can assure you that there are many soldiers who are in detention because they committed acts of indiscipline. There are others who have been dismissed outright from the armed forces because of misbehavior, and yet there are others who are now in the process of setting up courts-martial to try soldiers who may have misbehaved. Now, as a result of these measures which are being taken by the government, there is a definite improvement in the situation of the behavior of soldiers. There had been hardly any incidences recently of any major nature. Particularly in the roadblocks around Kampala and other areas, civilians are reporting marked improvement because the government is determined — has taken measures which is showing everybody that nobody will go unpunished.

[Hooper] That is fair enough. There have been several reports backing up your claims, but also there have been reports that recently after the army (?engaged) in a spate of murders in Luwero District, that one of the members of the Military Council, (Eric Oduor), went up there — he criticized the commander responsible but he did not dismiss him. He was only transferred to a different part of Uganda.

[Otunnu] Well, what I do recall was that, first of all, it was the government that decided to go and investigate what had happened in Luwero. The matter was not swept under the carpet.

On the contrary, government commanders and ministers went there with television crews and journalists so that whatever had gone wrong would be fully exposed, and following the visit to Luwero, a number soldiers were detained, a number were punished through other disciplinary measures. Some of the fellows who were there were transferred elsewhere. So, a number of measures [were] taken, and no single measure should be taken out of context. I mean, most important thing was the government owned up, exposed what had gone wrong, and proceeded to punish those responsible and as a result, since that time, there had been no reports of any further incident in that whole area.

[Hooper] Now, Mr Museveni, who I spoke to the day before yesterday, is saying the NRA has a considerably better disciplinary record than the national army from 1980 onwards. He says that fighters in the NRA who have been found to have murdered or raped have been summarily shot. Now, how do you think the records of the two different armies, the national army and the NRA, compare?

[Otunnu] You do not have to take my word for this. I would invite you to visit Uganda. Go to a village called (Wakisho) and ask the people there what happened when they NRA came and they refused to cooperate with NRA. As to what may be happening in other more remote areas where the NRA is, it is very difficult to say. But reports which are (?slipping) in, tell a very different story from the general image which is being projected by NRA.

[Hooper] If these talks fail or if these talks come out with a paper agreement which cannot be implemented and the situation reverts to war, do you think the national army is capable of repelling the NRA, who has been encroaching toward Kampala for the last few months?

[Otunnu] Well, first of all, I very much hope that the talks will not fail — for the sake of Uganda that they will not fail — that, two, if we reach agreement, I would hope that the spirit in which the agreement was reached — compromise and accommodation of achieving peace and reconciliation — will be the same spirit in which all the parties will work to see that the agreement they concluded will be implemented successfully; and three, if the talks failed, will the government forces be able to contain Museveni's people? You know it is almost irrelevant. Why? Because there really isn't a military solution to Uganda's problems, and for this purpose, it doesn't matter who wins. It so happens that the NRA does not have the capacity to march into Kampala, take over Kampala, retain it, and control the rest of the country. It is not possible. But that is not very important. The most important thing is that no side, no group or combination of groups, can win a military victory. It will be an empty victory. What we need in Uganda is a political settlement reached through discussions and accommodation of all the groups. So, let us forget talking about who may win or lose in a military confrontation. We want a common victory which is negotiated at the conference table.

NRM Official Announces Town Captured 4 Nov
EA061059 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English
6 Nov 85 p 5

[Report by John Gachie]

[Excerpt] The National Resistance Army (NRA) captured the town of Hoima on the main road to Fort Portal in Western Uganda on Monday [4 November] at 3.30 p.m. according to Dr Sam Kisekka, the external coordinator of the National Resistance Movement [NRM].

Talking to *KENYA TIMES* in a telephone conversation Dr Kisekka said: "They started the provocations last week when they attacked our position at Bukinga some seven miles from Hoima."

CAMEROON

Biya Receives Gabonese Envoy, Message From Bongo

AB051836 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] The head of state, President Paul Biya, this evening received a special Gabonese envoy of President Omar Bongo. The envoy, Mr Zacharie Myboto, minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, told reporters that the message from the Gabonese head of state to President Biya is in the framework of bilateral relations between both countries. Mr Myboto declared that relations between Gabon and Cameroon are very excellent.

CHAD

Goukouni Oueddi News Conference on 'Umar Release

LD051108 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Bardai, 5 Nov (JANA) — President of the Transitional National Unity Government in Chad [GUNT], Goukouni Oueddi, has described the events of the 4th and 5th of last September as a political-cum-military coup of a tribal nature.

At a news conference held yesterday morning in the city of Bardai, the seat of the GUNT government, he stated that separatists are targeting him personally to prevent him from returning to Fada. He declared at the news conference, which was attended by a group of Arab and foreign news agencies' correspondents in the Jamahiriyah, that he was able to control the situation and eliminate the separatists. This was done, he said, thanks to the unity of the National Liberation Army and the unity of ranks of all factions of the Chadian revolution.

He explained that he was subjected during the nights of the 4th and the 5th of last September to an attack at his home carried out by a group of separatists who were aiming to assassinate him. However, the forces of the National Liberation Army foiled this plan and brought things to their previous order, arresting those who caused the incident. He stressed that those who oppose the agreements of Cotonou signed by the factions of the Chadian revolution carried out this abortive coup after realizing that the implementation of those agreements would destroy their private interests. He described the malicious propaganda campaigns dealing with the Fada events as an attempt to harm the Chadian revolution unity of ranks.

He declared at his news conference that the first practical step toward strengthening the Chadian revolution was GUNT's decision to free Shaykh ibn 'Umar, the former defense minister and secretary general of the previous government who was arrested following the events of Fada.

We do not exclude the possibility, he added, that Shaykh ibn 'Umar, who is present among us at present, will be one element in the new government which we will shortly form within the framework of re-organizing the ranks of the Chadian revolution.

President Goukouni denied the news circulated by the Arab information media that the arrest of Shaykh ibn 'Umar was carried out upon the request of the Libyans or was carried out by the Libyans themselves. This news, he said, has no foundation of truth. GUNT has decided to arrest him for internal reasons only and immediately after the events of Fada. He added that, on the contrary, the Libyan brothers had requested us repeatedly to free Shaykh ibn 'Umar and we had refused that for our own reasons, stressing that since the arrest of Shaykh ibn 'Umar, no one from the Libyan brothers had contacted him. He is meeting with the Libyans on this occasion, which is being attended by a number of Libyan journalists. He explained that freeing Shaykh ibn 'Umar was one of the Cotonou agreements' results and not owing to any certain outside pressures.

The formation of the new Transitional National Unity Government and the Supreme Council of the Chadian Revolution, he said, will be announced within the next few days.

President Goukouni spoke about the formation of the new Transitional National Unity Government and the Supreme Council of the Chadian Revolution which will be announced shortly, and said that one of their major objectives will be the affirmation and realization of the national unity and the liberation of the entire Chadian soil from the issue of the mutineer clique in Ndjamena according to two alternatives and no more: either the liberation of Chad through national conciliation which we are seeking, or by the use of military force and the continuation of resistance until the achievement of final victory.

President Goukouni Oueddi spoke during the news conference about the distinguished fraternal relations that link the Jamahiriyah with the Chadian people. He stressed that the Jamahiriyah is the only country that helped the Chadian people at every stage of their struggle for the affirmation of their freedom and the imposition of their sovereignty on their land.

The stances of the Arab Libyan people and brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the great Al-Fatih revolution toward us, he added, were very honorable. He went on to say that the Chadian people's relations with Libya are ancient, deep, and fateful, having their roots deep in history. He added that as we were with the Libyan people in their predicament when they suffered from the Italian invasion, we are leaning on our Libyan brothers to stand with us in the confrontation with the imperialist plots being hatched against us and which has installed the mutineer gang in Ndjamena.

President Goukouni Oueddi denied the presence of any Libyan forces in Chad. In conclusion, he added: We do not rule out the possibility, when we liberate all Chadian soil, that we will ask to join the Arab League and all other relating bodies and organizations proceeding from our historical, geographical, social, and strategic linkage with the Arab and Islamic nation.

President Habre Receives Algerian Envoy

AB051650 Paris AFP in French 1528 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Ndjamena, 5 Nov (AFP) — Mr Seaissa Brahim, an envoy of the Algerian Government, was received on Tuesday morning in Ndjamena by Chadian President Hissein Habre, to whom he delivered a message from Mr Chadli Bendjedid, the Algerian head of state, it was announced by official sources in the Chadian capital. Mr Seaissa Brahim, the Algerian ambassador to Niger, said at the end of the audience granted him by Mr Habre that Algeria "follows closely" developments in the situation in the subregion and specified: "We want to have stability in this part of Africa".

In a clear allusion to Libya's occupation of northern Chad, the Algerian envoy, who expressed Algeria's attachment to the principle of the integrity of inherited borders of states after decolonization, stated that his country is against all forms of occupation of any independent state by another power. The Algerian diplomat stressed that relations between Algiers and Ndjamena "are destined to undergo positive changes in the weeks to come".

Questioned on the problem of national reconciliation in Chad, Mr Seaissa Brahim stated that "there is a government which represents Chad in Ndjamena" and that it is through negotiations that national reconciliation could be achieved in this country.

GABON

Chadian Delegations Arrive for Peace Talks

AB041400 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Two Chadian delegations have been in Libreville since last Friday. One is from the Ndjamena government, led by Gouara Lassou, minister of foreign affairs, and the other from the Coordination and Action Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Council, one of the major branches of Goukouni Oueddei's Transitional National Union Government. The two Chadian delegations are in the Gabonese capital to participate in a meeting, of which the modalities are yet to be fixed. The holding of this meeting in Libreville reflects once again the desire of Gabon to renew its mediation in the Chadian conflict.

BENIN

Nigerian Soldiers Handed Over to Ambassador

AB041513 Dakar PANA in French 1600 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Cotonou, 4 November (ABP-BEN/PANA) — On the instruction of the president of the People's Republic of Benin, five Nigerian soldiers arrested for illegal entry into Benin were handed over officially to Mr Ernest Ola Adefemiwa, the Nigerian ambassador in Benin, by Mr Adamou Amzat, director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

During a similar ceremony, four Nigerian soldiers arrested in the same circumstances were handed over to the Nigerian ambassador in Benin on 17 October. This highly political act is the concrete demonstration of the bonds of friendship, fraternity, and cooperation existing between our two countries, Adamou Amzat stated. The release of the Nigerian soldiers followed Nigerian President General Babangida's announcement of the release of all Beninese nationals whose detention in Nigerian prisons was unjustified.

Czechoslovak Aid Received for Flood Victims

AB051401 Parakou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] The small VIP Lounge of Cotonou International Airport today played host to a ceremony during which an important consignment of drugs, powdered milk, and blankets were donated by the people and Government of Czechoslovakia to the Beninese people. This ceremony took place in the presence of an important Czechoslovak delegation led by the Czechoslovak ambassador to our country, the director general at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation as well as the director general of the Ministry of Interior, Public Security and Territorial Administration. You should know that this gift is a humanitarian gesture in the wake of Benin's call for assistance to the people of the western part of our country and who were recently affected by floods.

BURKINA FASO

Malian Delegation Arrives for Border Demarcation

AB052055 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Excerpts] A communique from the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Security informs us about the visit to our country last Sunday of a delegation of Malian technicians. Here is the content of the communique:

The delegation was received on arrival by the comrade minister of territorial administration and security. From 4 to 7 November, the Malians will be working with their Burkinabe counterparts on the demarcation of 1,000 km of border between our two countries. At the opening session on 4 November 1985 at the Burkina Geographical Institute, three speeches were made. At the end of the speeches, two subcommittees were constituted, one for legal matters and the second for technical matters.

GHANA

Government Orders Aliens Out of Retail Trade

AB051845 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] All aliens engaged in retail trade of any type have been given till 2 months to fold up their businesses. This includes all those engaged in the selling of second-hand clothes, popularly known as oburoni woa wu. A statement by the Ministry of the Interior stressed that it is an offense under section 15 of the Investment Code, 1985; PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Law 116 for aliens to engage in retail trade.

Another statement by the National Revenue Secretariat asked all persons who owe arrears of income tax, rent tax, or any other direct taxes for the past years up to 1984 to settle their arrears in full before the 30th of this month. Companies and self-employed persons, who have not paid three quarters of their full tax liabilities for 1985, should also settle them before the deadline. The statement further asked wholesalers, owners of hotels and restaurants, night clubs, discotheques, video operators or renters to pay their registration fees without delay. It warned that any taxpayer who fails to comply with this directive will be forced to close down his business.

IVORY COAST

President Receives Sankara Thanks on Envoy Reception

AB041417 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] A few days ago, the Burkinabe minister of economic promotion, Captain Henri Zongo, made a visit to our country during which he was received by the head of state. Mr Houphouet-Boigny has just received a telegram of thanks from Burkinabe President Thomas Sankara for the warm reception given his envoy. The Burkinabe head of state writes:

Mr President and dear brother, my special envoy, Captain Henri Zongo, minister of economic promotion, has briefed me on the very warm and fraternal reception which you gave him and on the audience you kindly granted him during his brief visit to the Ivory Coast.

So, I would like to send you my heartfelt and sincere thanks.

May the ties of friendship and cooperation between our two countries grow stronger every day to the happiness and well-being of our respective peoples.

Please receive, Your Excellency and dear brother, the assurances of my highest and brotherly regards.

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution

LIBERIA

Unification Party Contests Election Results

AB041753 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] The Liberian Unification Party, LUP, has become the third party in rejecting the results of the 15 October general elections which were announced last Tuesday by the Special Elections Commission [Secom]. Giving reasons for LUP's rejection, the national chairman, Mr Leslie Greene, spoke of Secom's inability to solve the numerous complaints of election irregularities. The LUP, he said, will not be represented by any individuals or group of persons in the government as long as Secom fails to fully and fairly handle the complaints filed before it by the LUP.

The Liberia Action Party and the UP [Unity Party] earlier rejected the results.

LUP Chairman Cited

AB042256 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] The Liberian Unification Party [LUP] says it is rejecting the results of the October 15 general elections which were announced by Special Elections Commission [Secom] last Tuesday. The national chairman of LUP Mr Leslie Greene, has been giving reasons at a press conference.

[Begin Greene recording] Ladies and gentlemen of the press; this is the official position of the LUP regarding the results of the elections as released by Secom. The LUP received the announcement of the election results by Secom on October 29, 1985 with grave disappointment and still doubts the sincerity of those who handled the elections.

The LUP is much grieved by the irregular and unwholesome attitude in which Secom conducted the electoral process. The LUP gives (?risk) therefore to its members and the people of Liberia and world at large that she protests against the results of the October 15, 1985 general elections for the following reasons.

1. There are yet pending before the Secom for its consideration many complaints of election irregularities, some of which Secom itself admitted.

a. On election day, serious threats contrary to the election laws were made against the voters by members of the Interim National Assembly [INA] and officials of the National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL].

b. Ballot boxes were captured, broken ... ballots burned on occasion of which written complaints were filed to Secom. But Secom made no observation concerning this violation of election law and next Tuesday election results pronouncement.

2. The Secom pronouncement of election results is full of confusion and gross inadequacy.

3. The vice presidential candidate and the senatoral candidates of LUP were arrested, tortured, jailed, and robbed by order of officials of government. A written complaint was sent to Secom regarding the incident, but Secom did not pay any head. No investigation or comment upon this incident was made by Secom.

4. From statistics recorded by LUP representatives and Secom representatives at the polls, we have evidence that LUP won the half of [words indistinct] in the presidential vote. One now wonders what Secom [words indistinct] and the 50-man committee could [words indistinct] which have arrived on the confusion of the announcement. [end recording]

Mr Leslie Greene, national chairman of LUP. The question now is will LUP be represented?

[Begin Greene recording] The LUP shall not represent itself or be represented by any individual groups or persons in the government as long as Secom fails to fulfill the complaints before it. The LUP therefore calls on Secom to conduct (?privileged) investigations into all protests filed before the commission and as evidence, shall [words indistinct] or for reelection within 4 weeks [applause] so as to bring LUP to the numerous brothers of this beloved country, Liberia, under the supervision of the international world community. Those LUP members selected as legislators should beware that a single party system is in vision. If they do take seat at the legislature, they will not be representing LUP. They should rest assured. They will soon be removed by joint approbation perhaps, arrested, tried, convicted, and jailed permanently on false charges. LUP will not share in their fate as they will be acting in the party capacity: Hence, LUP may expel such persons from the party.

LUP looks into all the ramifications. The LUP (?has learned) with indignation and surprise the BBC report that the standard bearer, teacher William Gabriel Kpolleh has conceded defeat. The mere shaking of hands does not constitute a substance of defeat from the opposition. The party wishes to express in this public manner that it has in no way conceded defeat. I repeat, the party wishes to express in this public manner that it has in no way conceded defeat. [applause] [end recording]

Parties File Joint Complaint on Election Results

AB061045 Monrovia Radio EI WA in English 0655 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Three political parties in the country have filed a joint complaint with the Special Elections Commission, Secom, in protest against the results of the October 15 general elections. The Liberia Unification Party, the Unity Party and the Liberian Action Party in a joint position statement challenge and contest the results of the elections, including the ballot count, as well as the (?forum) for counting the ballots. This was contained in a press release issued in Monrovia yesterday by the Liberian Action Party. So far, no further details of the complaint have been released, and there has been no word from Secom. According to Secom the elections were won by the National Democratic Party of Liberia, as monitored by the commission on Tuesday, October 29.

Church Leaders Call for Unity, Reconciliation

AB041036 Paris AFP in English 1005 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Monrovia, Nov 4 (AFP) — Two Liberian church leaders have called for national unity and reconciliation, with an appeal to all parties that contested the October 15 general elections to take their seats in the new legislature. But one of them, Bishop George Daniel Browne of the Episcopal Church, expressed disquiet over the conduct of the elections whose official results confirmed head of state Samuel Doe in power with around 51 percent of the vote.

Both the opposition Liberia Action Party (LAP), which had been tipped as a possible winner in the poll ending five years of military rule, and the Unity Party have said they will challenge the results in court and boycott the new legislature. The Liberia Unification Party said it accepted the results.

In separate sermons Sunday, Bishop Browne and Revered Peter Amos George of the Providence Baptist Church appealed to the defeated parties to take their seats in parliament in the interest of national unity and as an appreciation of those who had the confidence to vote for them.

Bishop Browne said this position should not be considered as political weakness, but in the interest of national solidarity, adding, "reconciliation is what we are asking of all political parties, a give and take relationship." "The best place to fight a battle is to be where the action is and not away from it," Bishop Browne added. He said the action would take place in the legislature, and if "those parties are not there to express their views, there is no way of telling what will happen."

The bishop accused the Special Election Commission (Secom), which organised the poll, of creating doubt in the minds of Liberians by its own admission of voting irregularities and its promise to institute an investigation. He said Secom should have clarified such doubts before announcing a decision. It "did not keep its word and therefore failed the Liberian people." The bishop said that "as Secom rightly stated, Liberians are law-abiding people," but "unfortunately this is being exploited." The bishop said "as Liberians continue to pray for the sincerity to accept those things that can not be changed, it seems strange that 49 percent of the Liberian people are said to have won only 16 percent of the legislature." However, the government recognized that it must contend with an opposition as expressed by the mandate of the people, he said, describing it as "crucial, a positive sign and a good start." Rev George called on President-Elect Doe to treat all Liberians as one people, including those who voted against him. He urged Mr Doe to always listen to the pleas of all Liberians.

MALI

Guinean Official Visits; Discusses National Unity

AB042201 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The Guinean minister of state for foreign affairs arrived late this morning in Bamako for a 6-day official visit to Mali. Captain Facine Toure was welcomed by Alioune Blondin Beye, his Malian counterpart, accompanied by African ambassadors accredited to Bamako, as well as by their Excellencies Mamadou Toure and Mamadou Marz Diallo. The head of the Guinean Foreign Ministry graduated from Kati [a Malian military academy], and he described his visit as an attempt to revive the brotherhood which will strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Captain Facine Toure told Lamine Coulibaly, our reporter, about his visit to Mali:

[Begin recording] [Toure] Since the Armed Forces took power in Guinea, our head of state, General Lansana Conte, has expressed the wish to cooperate with all countries in the world, and especially with the brotherly countries, notably our neighbors. It is true that the cooperation which exists between Mali and Guinea is not new, and by pledging to be a friend to all countries, President Conte, his government, and the Guinean people meant to give a new dimension to this particular cooperation and even give it a new content — that is, a dynamic new cooperation which will include all sectors of activity of both the Malian and Guinean peoples in the mutual interest of our two countries. It is therefore under the banner of this friendship that we place our present visit, the banner of renewed friendship, strengthened brotherhood, and the desire to cooperate in all fileds.

[Coulibaly] Did you deliver a message from President Lansana Conte to President Moussa Traore?

[Toure] Naturally. You know that during an official visit, an envoy cannot go to a friendly country without a message to be delivered. This meesage can be verbal or written. In my case, I was the bearer of a written message from President Lansana Conte to his friend and brother, President Moussa Traore, for whom he has a deep respect and admiration and from whom he expects much because of his experience in leadership. In addition to what President Conte feels for President Traore, all the Guinean people feel the same respect and admiration as well as much gratitude because we still remember him calling on the Malian people to rise when Guinea was attacked.

[Coulibaly] Mr Minister, what are the present developments in Guinea since the 3 April coup and the recent events which took place in your country?

[Toure] You know, the press being what is, if you will excuse me, I think that all newspaper items should be read with much care, and he who reads them should be able to read between the lines. This campaign, as you newsmen call it, because we do not grant it this dimension, this campaign against Guinea through articles — and we know the sources — are opposed to any happiness for the Guinean people and the authors do not want peace to prevail in Guinea; they are jealous of what we have achieved in Guinea since 3 April. Naturally, they would jump at any opportunity, that is any event whether its important or not, to speak nonsense. But we, as you have noticed, did not reply either by a radio broadcast or through the printed press, and we do not intend to say anything because for us — as the proverb goes — the dogs may bark, but the caravan moves on.

We are striving to achieve a work of national redress, that is why our committee is called the Military Committee for Redress. We are aware of the problems facing our country and the task ahead is an important one. We are facing problems in all fields simply because when we took over there was a certain situation prevailing in Guinea, a battered economy due to the country's regime, a system which did not favor economic development. Social and moral values were deteriorated, the structures we inherited were not at all functional, people's mentality was what the regime wanted it to be for a cause which was not our people's cause. We believe now that our country is starting a decisive phase in its history.

[Coulibaly] Towards national unity and reconciliation?

[Toure] Since we took over in order to rebuild our nation, we are convinced that the first factor of the success of our mission is national unity. I quite understand that you are not afraid to use the word national reconciliation since the old regime brought division amid Guineans; they turned their backs on each other; husbands no longer trusted their wives, afraid to be denounced the day after and thus to be sent to prison; parents no longer trusted their children for the same reason. At this time everything originated from one man and ended with the same man. National unity is therefore the key to the success of our task. [end recording]

PRC Donates 5,000 Tons of Corn in Ceremony

AB051648 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] The People's Republic of China today donated 5,000 tons of corn to Mali. The ceremony was presided over by Mohamed Najim, permanent under secretary to the minister of interior in the presence of the PRC ambassador to Mali, His Excellency Zhou Haiping, and the deputy director general of Malian Agricultural Products Office [OPAM], Bakary Kone, and representatives of OPAM.

NIGERIA

Lagos Reports Babangida's Call on Military

AB041951 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida says the country must shift from the economic philosophy of cake-sharing to a more positive one of national cake-baking. He told the opening of this year's chief of Army Staff training conference in Lagos today that this was necessary if the country was to make any meaningful progress. General Babangida charged members of the Armed Forces to show greater concern for the maintenance of law and order as a basis for achieving meaningful social and economic development.

The president said emphasis must shift from fear of external aggression to that of internal threats of subversion and unrest. The major aims should be to maintain peace by crushing the forces that threaten the existence of the nation as an entity. Gen Babangida expressed the appreciation of the Armed Forces Ruling Council to all officers and men for their patriotism and love for the country (?exhibited in) the recent cuts in salaries. The president asked the conference to find a means of increasing upon the operational readiness of the Army and make suggestions on how to assist other services. He said this is the most (?potent) way of containing threat both within the outside the country.

Gen Babangida stressed the need for extra vigilance and said that unusual movements, faces, and events should be promptly reported to higher authority.

Earlier in a address of welcome, the chief of Army Staff, Major General Sanni Abacha, assured the president that participants would examine cost-saving measures in military expenditure in line with the aspirations of the nation's economic recovery. The theme of the conference is nation-oriented and cost-effective training to maintain a perfect state of readiness.

Oil Minister Says OPEC Members Not To Cut Prices

AB041049 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] The Nigerian minister of petroleum resources, Professor Tam David-West, says OPEC at no time took a decision to leave members free to sell crude at any price. This is in reaction to the purported claim by the oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, Dr Mani ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, who was quoted to have said that the decision was taken at the last meeting of the organization in Vienna. The Nigerian oil minister stated that the said meeting was categorical in its resolution that the status quo should remain both in prices and production. He observed that there was no need for any OPEC member to take such a panic step since the market was now firm. Professor David-West even noted that the spot market prices were at times higher than the OPEC prices. The Nigerian oil minister repeatedly said he would like to believe that his United Arab Emirates' counterpart was quoted out of context.

Soviet Solidarity Delegation Arrives; Condemns RSA

AB051620 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT
5 Nov 85

[Text] The National Committee Against Apartheid says Nigeria is convinced that no matter what walls the racist regime in South Africa may erect to protect apartheid, it will be crushed and the inhuman system dismantled. A member of the committee, Professor (Anaba Ogunsao), stated this in Lagos today when a delegation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee visited the committee's secretariat.

Prof (Ogunsao) said that the nuclear build-up embarked upon by South Africa with the assistance of some Western powers would not save apartheid. He said the system was a crime against humanity which must not be allowed to thrive and appealed to the Soviet people to continue to support the fight against it.

The Soviet ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Yuriy Kuplyakov, who met the delegation, commended the anti-apartheid policy of Nigeria. He said the Soviet leaders saw apartheid, as he put it, as Nazism which destroyed about 20 million people.

Cross River State Abolishes WAI Brigade

AB051720 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] The WAI [War Against Indiscipline] Brigade has been abolished in Cross River State. Governor Dan Archibong said in Calabar yesterday that a more enduring method should be found to ensure that the people conform with tenets of the WAI. He said that contrary to some opinions, the present administration was not slowing down on WAI but was laying less emphasis on (?slogans) and uniform.

The governor warned that pupils in primary and post primary institutions found on the streets during school hours would be arrested and detained by the police. He said that such pupils would only be released after payment of fines by their parents. Colonel Archibong advised parents and guardians to ensure that their wards were in school on time and stayed within school premises.

Pullout From Commonwealth Group on RSA Hailed

AB051226 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 5 Nov 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NIGERIAN VOICE* describes as hypocritical and absolutely diversionary, the recent setting up of a Commonwealth contact group on South Africa. It points out that experience has shown that the racist regime has no regard for dialogue, and will instead use the opportunity of the talks to perpetuate its obnoxious rule. The *VOICE* welcomes Nigeria's withdrawal from the panel, pointing out that the country's stand is vindicated by the experience of the Western Contact Group on Namibia, which has totally failed to change the situation in Namibia in spite of its numerous talks and conferences with Pretoria. The paper calls on other African countries nominated to serve on the Commonwealth contact group to urgently reconsider their membership.

Dailies Criticize Liberian Election Results

AB051225 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 5 Nov 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *GUARDIAN* and the Nigerian *TRIBUNE* comment on last month's general election in Liberia, and say its outcome was premeditated. Both papers accuse the president-elect, Samuel Doe, of manipulating electoral law to ensure his victory. The *GUARDIAN* contends that developments that preceded the election make it impossible and unrealistic for anyone to accept the results of the poll without reservation. The paper says while the outcome of the election may have been victory for President Doe, it is not one for democracy.

The *TRIBUNE*, on its part, remarks that General Doe will be living in a fool's paradise if he thinks that all is well with Liberia. The paper says that with the so-called landslide victory, it expects Gen Doe to declare himself president for life very soon, and clamp down on his political opponents. The papers are, however, confident that true democracy will ultimately triumph in Liberia.

SENEGAL

Mauritanian President Arrives for Visit; Comments

AB052215 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] The president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, arrived in Dakar this afternoon for a 24-hour working visit. The Mauritanian head of state and his wife were welcomed by the president of the republic and Mrs Abdou Diouf, surrounded by members of the government, the speaker of the National Assembly, the dean of the diplomatic corps, generals and officers of the Army and Gendarmerie. Also at the airport and in front of (?palace building) were large delegations of the Mauritanian community. This simple but warm welcome was commensurate with the excellent cooperation between Senegal and Mauritania as acknowledged by the Mauritanian president in his statement to Iba Gueye:

[Begin recording] [Taya] I have come on a visit to Senegal at the invitation of my brother and friend, President Abdou Diouf. This is an important visit for us, for it is being paid to a brotherly country with which we have (?historic) ties. In a general manner the experience and participation of the Senegalese people in the independence and development process of the African community has some lessons for us. Their militantism and sense of justice as symbolized by President Abdou Diouf demonstrates how much the people and Senegal are in the forefront of this great struggle for the future wellbeing of Africa. It is therefore normal that during our regular meetings, our efforts tend to supplement and support the Senegalese leadership for the attainment of this common objective. On the other hand, the excellent relations of cooperation existing between the Republic of Senegal and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and efforts to strengthen and develop this cooperation will constitute one of the aspects of our discussions. We will also discuss regional, African, and international issues. I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to President Abdou Diouf, the Senegalese people and government for the warm welcome accorded us. Thank you.

[Gueye] Thank you, Mr President. [end recording]

As soon as he arrived, Colonel Taya had talks with President Abdou Diouf. These discussions will be continued tomorrow morning. The head of state's guest leaves Dakar at 1600.

Commentary Lauds Visit

AB052140 Dakar Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is at 1600 that the Mauritanian president, Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya is expected to begin a 24-hour working visit to our country. One may recall that relations between Dakar and Nouakchott are on a sound footing. Three months after coming into power, Abdou Diouf's first trip in the subregion was to Nouakchott. This visit by the Mauritanian leader will therefore enable both heads of state to strengthen the existing excellent bilateral relations.

The Mauritanian president's working visit to our country today is of special importance. This importance is due to the numerous secular ties existing between the Senegalese and Mauritanian peoples. In addition, importance is attached to the fact that both states have long expressed their desire to meet periodically at a high level in order to exchange views on issues of common interest and to diversify areas of cooperation. Both countries feel a real and sincere desire to cooperate because of the historical, geographical, and cultural ties existing between them. In fact, the ties between the two peoples are so close that there has always been free movement of goods and persons, as well as fruitful trade, all signs of solid friendship and relationship. The large number of Mauritanians in Senegal and of Senegalese in Mauritania, working for the development of the two countries and benefiting from the requisite reception and protection, is a fine example of the solidarity and brotherly ties existing between our two countries. In addition, there is the important level of trade between our two countries. Mauritania imports a range of products from Senegal such as oil, textiles, building material, general food products, and so on, while Senegal imports jute, livestock, fish, and so on from Mauritania.

In the multilateral sphere, political and economic realities within the Senegal River Development Organization, in Africa, and in the rest of the world will be at the center of talks between the Mauritanian president and President Abdou Diouf, current OAU chairman. Southern Africa, Western Sahara, Chad, South Africa, the Middle East, and the Iran-Iraq war, as well as President Diouf's two missions to the Frontline States and the United Nations will also be discussed by the two heads.

SIERRA LEONE

President-Elect Calls for Iranian Oil Aid

AB041021 Paris AFP in French 0852 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Freetown, 4 Nov (AFP) — President-Elect Joseph Momoh, who will take office in less than 2 weeks, has called on Iran to help Sierra Leone solve its oil crisis.

General Momoh, who received a message of friendship from Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni, conveyed by the Iranian charge d'affaires in Freetown, stated that his administration wants to "fight long lines at gas stations," and asked for "Iran's aid." Speaking about the Iran-Iraq war, Gen Momoh stated that he would not judge the situation but he was praying for the war to come to an end.

PRC's Hansheng-Led Delegation Begins Visit

AB041016 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] The vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, Mr Liao Hansheng, arrived in Freetown yesterday at the head of a 12-man delegation on a 6-day official visit. Receiving the delegation at Freetown International Airport, the deputy speaker of parliament, Mr S.G.M. Fania, stressed the importance of the visit, observing that such visits will further strengthen the already cordial relations existing between Sierra Leone and China. Mr Fania catalogued the various help rendered by the People's Republic of China to Sierra Leone, depicting the Siaka Stevens Stadium and the (Yo Wene Building) as typical examples.

The deputy speaker was optimistic that the visit will prove valuable considering that [words indistinct] friends like the Chinese should come in their little way to help us achieve economic emancipation.

In his statement, the leader of the delegation, Mr Liao Hansheng, on behalf of the delegation, expressed delight at arriving in Freetown on the invitation of parliament. Mr Hansheng explained that the visit is to reciprocate the visit to China by Speaker Conteh last year. China and Sierra Leone, the Chinese vice chairman observed, are both Third World countries. He hoped the visit would provide an opportunity to learn from Sierra Leoneans with a view to enhancing our mutual understanding and friendship and promote the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. He is confident that their visit will achieve complete success.

The delegation was feted to a dinner hosted by the minister of state and leader of the House, Mr Tom Smith. Among dignitaries who welcomed the visiting team at Lungi [location of Freetown International Airport] were the deputy leader of the House, Mr Simeon Decker; the member for [words indistinct] Mr Harold Henshaw; the member for Moyamba Southeast, Mr Alitine Deen; the clerk of Parliament, Mr Dickson Jackson and other officials of the House of Parliament.

ANGOLA

Military Operations in Huambo, Bie Reviewed

MB051539 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] In different parts of the country, the national defense and security forces are continuing their military operations against UNITA armed bandits. From Huambo, our regional correspondent Baptista Dionel reports:

[Begin recording] Aboout 50 UNITA bandits were killed last week by the national defense and security forces stationed in the 4th military region following clean-up operations mounted in the Provinces of Huambo and Bie. As a result of the vigorous action by our armed forces, 47 bandits were killed and another 5 captured. Our forces also seized a large quantity of war materiel including 49 AKM's, G-3's, rifles [carabinas] and Mauser weapons, [words indistinct] ammunition, 8 antitank mines, 13 hand grenades, and 30 RPG-7 shells.

According to the 4th region political directorate, which supplied the details, our forces also destroyed 3 armed bandit bases and freed 24 civilians who had been forced into the bush by the bandits.

We should mention the bravery of a group of six fighters who in the surroundings of [word indistinct] area in Bie Province, disbanded a group of over 100 criminals who had fled in disarray and left behind a transmitting radio, eight 60-mm mortar shells, three G-3 weapons, three RPG-7 shells, one antipersonnel mine, four hand grenades, a knapsack of South African origin, and an ammunition belt also of South African origin.

The freed civilians have already been led to the competent provincial structures to receive the support which is always granted to civilians coming from the bush. [end recording]

Joint Communique Issued With Mozambican Youth

MB061005 Luanda ANGOP in English 0930 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Luanda, Oct 5 (ANGOP) — Youth delegations from Angola and Mozambique yesterday in Luanda, condemned racist South Africa and expressed their desire for the application of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435/1978 for solving the Namibian independence question.

In a final communique issued at the end of the official visit of the Mozambique youth delegation to Angola, both parties expressed once again their support and solidarity with people of South Afirca and Namibia led by the sole and legitimate vanguard movements, African National Congress (ANC) and SWAPO respectively.

Both parties decided to work to increase solidarity of the African youth with the struggle in southern Africa, through the dynamization of resolutions of the coordinating conference of youth organisations of the Frontline States.

They expressed satisfaction for the development and depth of friendly relations between the youth organisations of their respective countries, and expressed their desire to reinforce their multi-faceted participation in the realization of international events about the life of the world democratic youth movement.

The Mozambican party demonstrated their solidarity with the struggle of the people and youth of Angola and condemned the South African invasion of Angola and also demanded the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan territory.

The Angolan delegation expressed its solidarity with the struggle of the people and youth of Mozambique and condemned the failure of South Africa to fulfill the Nkomati Accord.

The Angolan youth delegation was led by its first secretary and member of the Central Committee of the MPLA Workers Party, Domingos Bartolomeu, and the Mozambique one by the secretary-general and member of the Central Committee of Frelimo, Zacarias Kupela.

The leader of the Mozambique delegation today left for his country after a five-day visit to Angola. He extended a similar invitation to his Angolan counterpart, which was well received.

MALAWI

North Korean Delegation Departs After Talks

MB051855 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] A four-man North Korean good-will mission to Malawi left the country today for Harare, Zimbabwe, at the end of a 4-day official visit to Malawi. Speaking to newsmen on departure in Lilongwe, a member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, Mr Kim Yong-ch'ae, said while in Malawi they delivered a good-will message to his excellency the life president from the DPRK.

He said they felt very honored to be accorded audience to the life president, adding that they were very impressed with the life president's wise leadership, and what he has achieved for the people of this country. Mr Kim said they also discussed detailed issues on matters of strengthening relationships between the ruling parties of the two governments.

MOZAMBIQUE

Two Kidnapped Jesuit Priests Found Dead in Angonia

MB051947 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Two Jesuit priests, a Portuguese and a Mozambican, Silvio Moreira and Joao de Goncalves, were found dead in Lifidzi, Angonia District, Tete Province, the day before yesterday, according to AIM. According to the same source, the priests were kidnapped on the night of (?25) October by a group of armed bandits in [words indistinct]. In June and July this year, five missionaries were kidnapped by the armed bandits in Angonia district. These missionaries were part of 24 hostages who on 7 September were found in the Malawian territory. Sebastiao Miranda, a Portuguese citizen who was in the group of the hostages died at the Maputo central hospital from a disease he contracted during his captivity.

FPLM Kills 12 'Armed Bandits' in Manica

MB060600 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] A total of 12 armed bandits were recently killed in search and destroy operations carried out by the Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM stationed in the areas of Vanduzi, Penhalonga, and Mavonde of Manica District. According to David Antonio, acting Manica district governor, seven armed bandits, six of whom were equipped with their weapons, were captured. Three active collaborators of the criminals were also captured.

A total of 1,064 peasants, who were forced to live under the yoke of the gangsters, were released. David Antonio said that a wide-ranging program is being implemented to organize the recently released peasants into communal villages so that they may produce in order to fight famine.

BBC Interviews Official on Military Operations

MB060720 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 5 Nov 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Since August, the Mozambique Armed Forces have been carrying out a big offensive against rebel guerrillas of MNR. The government claims to have overrun a number of guerrilla bases including the MNR headquarters at Casa Banana where evidence was found of South African backing for the MNR. But, in spite of the offensive, the MNR has continued to operate, particularly around the capital, Maputo, hitting economic targets. Paul Fauvet, who works for the Mozambique government-owned newsagency, is in London. Julian Marshall asked him if the offensive had given the government the advantage over the rebels.

[Begin recording] [Fauvet] Yes, I think that the military advantage, the military initiative, clearly passed into the hands of the Mozambican forces and their allies as from about July. The most important single action was the capture of the MNR internal headquarters at Gorongosa, but there have been several other successes in the center of the country and in parts of northern Manica and Sofala Provinces. In a sense, the situation is much calmer now than it has been for some years. For instance, a year ago, to drive from the Inchope crossroads on the Beira-Zimbabwe highway to the town of Gorongosa was a journey that would have taken you the best part of a week, fighting all the way. Now, it is done in a less than a day. However, it is clear that the problem is not going to go away immediately, and that there is still a lot to be done, notably north of the Zambezi. In Zambezia Province there is still a very heavy MNR presence, and I would say that is probably the part of the country worst affected at the moment.

[Marshall] And what about people's morale? Are people conscious that the tide appears to have been turned for the moment?

[Fauvet] When I visited the center of the country in early September it was clear that there was a very high level of morale in Manica Province, in and around the provincial capital, Chimoio, and people were very pleased at the way the joint Mozambican-Zimbabwean offensive was going. When President Samora Machel showed the Zimbabwean officers to a crowd at a mass rally, they had overwhelming applause. I think morale in that part of the country is high. In Maputo itself, there is perhaps a certain sense of tiredness, but again, I think people are conscious that the war this year has been going in the government's favor.

[Marshall] Is there a feeling that this offensive against the MNR would actually not have been possible without assistance from Zimbabwe?

[Fauvet] Okay, the presence of crack Zimbabwean troops such as the paratroopers, for instance, was very important and the paratroopers were a key in taking the Casa Banana, the MNR headquarters in Gorongosa. I wouldn't say it would have been impossible without Zimbabwean support, but clearly they have played an important role. The Mozambicans look at it historically, saying that Mozambican and Zimbabwean liberation struggles were interwined. Mozambique sent troops into Zimbabwe during the war against the Smith regime to help Robert Mugabe's ZNLA forces and now the Zimbabweans are helping Mozambique combat South Africans and the MNR. They see it in that kind of perspective. [end recording]

SOUTH AFRICA

CAPE TIMES Publishes Interview With ANC's Tambo

SAPA on Interview

MB041031 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1021 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 4, SAPA — The editor of the *CAPE TIMES*, Mr Anthony Heard, today declined to say whether or not he had sought permission from the minister of law and order to publish an interview he held in London with Mr Oliver Tambo, banned leader in exile of the African National Congress. "You will have to draw your own conclusions about that," Mr Heard told SAPA.

The article runs to more than 3,600 words. In his preface, Mr Heard writes:

There has been a flurry of talks with the African National Congress recently, including the leaders of big business and the Progressive Federal Party. These contacts have raised questions about where the ANC stands on critical issues. So far, everyone's view but that of the ANC has been given in South Africa. The editor of the *CAPE TIMES*, Anthony Heard, met the 68-year-old ANC leader Oliver Tambo in his north London home last week and conducted an interview with what came across as an essentially moderate black leader. The *CAPE TIMES* publishes the full interview as a contribution to peaceful solutions in South Africa in a matter of overwhelming public importance.

Mr Tambo was questioned on his attitude to negotiation, to peaceful change in South Africa, the ANC's links with the SA Communist Party, international backing for the ANC, and his vision of a future dispensation in South Africa.

BBC Interviews Editor

MB041539 London BBC World Service in English
1309 GMT 4 Nov 85

[From the "24 hours" program presented by Hugh Potter Jones]

[Text][Jones] The announcement last week by the South African Government of tough restrictions on the press has not, it seems, deterred all South African journalists. Today, the influential newspaper, the *CAPE TIMES*, published an interview with Oliver Tambo, leader in exile of the ANC. The decision to publish breaks a long-standing practice in South Africa of denying a platform to the black nationalist opposition. So, I called Cape Town to speak to the man who both interviewed Mr Oliver Tambo and published the article. I put it to the *CAPE TIMES*' editor, Mr Anthony Heard, that his decision was going to look like a red rug to the government bull.

[Begin recording] [Heard] Well, we will have to see whether, in fact, it was a red rug to a bull. Ah, the way I view it is that it is very much in the public interest that people here should know what Oliver Tambo believes in because a lot of prominent business and other leaders have been seeing him and the South African public has been virtually, totally, denied access to his views, and the views, as given to me, were quite remarkably moderate and I felt that the South African public had a right to hear them.

[Jones] What did he tell you? Did he say that he would accept a federated structure for South Africa or something like that?

[Heard] Ah, there wasn't a detailed discussion of constitutional arrangements but he did make a very strong appeal for the creation of a climate in which realistic negotiations could take place. Ah, he was very conciliatory in that respect, and, generally, he came across in a very moderate and reassuring way — particularly reassuring for white South Africans.

[Jones] Now, you say Oliver Tambo's views as expressed to you were moderate but he has been saying that violence is the only way forward for South African blacks and the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, refused to meet him here in London on the grounds that he was a man who espoused violence. Now, did he say anything to satisfy you on these grounds?

[Heard] Well, he made it clear to me that he is one of the most reluctant revolutionaries I have ever talked to. I think that he is far, more far less keen [as heard] on violent answers than, for instance, the IRA or people in the Lebanon, and he impressed me as someone who, at the drop of a hat, would be delighted to give up the cause of violence which he has adopted and which, quite clearly, I do not approve of. I don't think the fact that I interviewed him should suggest one moment that I approve of the methods that the ANC has been using.

[Jones] Now, the ANC has, in fact, called upon black South Africans to carry the fight into the white residential areas in South Africa and has really seemed to force the pace a little on the demonstrations. Did you feel that the ANC abroad was in control of events in South Africa itself?

[Heard] No, in fact, from what he even admitted to me, a great deal of what happens here is purely spontaneous. He also mentioned that although a lot of the responses by ANC people in South Africa are very disciplined, some of the responses, you know, go to great extremes. He did not sound terribly enthusiastic about the excesses that have been indulged in by people who might possibly be acting on behalf of the ANC. But I think it is a very touchy situation with a lot of spontaneous action, perhaps a fair amount of orchestration by the ANC, but, certainly, I don't see him as controlling what is going on here on a day to day basis.

[Jones] Has there been any reaction either from your readership or from official sources to the publication of the article?

[Heard] I have heard a very considerable response from readers and people in Cape Town who have phoned to thank and congratulate the *CAPE TIMES* for giving them access to these viewpoints. I have had no response whatsoever from the authorities.

[Jones] What do you think the government is going to do there on the question of press censorship? You published this interview today, the government may not let you publish anymore. Do you think the government is determined to keep things like these out of the paper?

[Heard] I think the government is very concerned about the unrest level in the country and, therefore, it is trying to reduce the level of reportage and comment on the unrest. On the other hand, there is a very long tradition here of a relatively vigorous and free expression, and I don't think that the governemnt is, you know, sort of, really prepared to clamp down totally on free expression, I certainly hope not. In fact, I might find out quite soon. [end recording]

Editor May Be Prosecuted

MB050948 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0900 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Our political news staff reports that the police have opened a dossier with a view to the possible prosecution of the editor of the Cape Town morning newspaper, *CAPE TIMES*, Mr Tony Heard, after the newspaper published in detail yesterday an interview with the ANC leader, Oliver Tambo. Steps may also be taken against the newspaper.

A police spokesman in Pretoria has confirmed that Mr Heard did not ask permission as required by law to publish the interview. Mr Heard, who conducted the interview with Tambo in London last week, said in his report that it had been published as a contribution to a peaceful solution to South Africa's problems.

He said the subject was also of public interest. Mr Heard told our political news staff in Cape Town that he had not been notified of any steps being planned by the police against him or his newspaper.

Policeman Visits Editor

MB051806 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1759 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 5 SAPA — The editor of the *CAPE TIMES*, Mr Anthony Heard, was today visited by a lieutenant of the security police and questioned in connection with yesterday's full-page interview in the newspaper with Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the banned African National Congress.

The interview has drawn widespread international attention, and yesterday and today Mr Heard was inundated with calls from news organisations worldwide, from well-wishers, and with requests for interviews.

At about 10.30 am, a Lieut Mostert of the security police arrived at the *CAPE TIMES* and informed Mr Heard that charges were being investigated against him in terms of Section 56 (1) (P) of the Internal Security Act.

The section deals with the quoting of a person who is banned or listed, and carries a maximum penalty of three years imprisonment.

"Lieutenant Mostert told me a docket had been opened and that it will be placed before the attorney general for a decision," Mr Heard said today. "One of the things I pointed out to him was that Inkatha President Chief Mangosothu Buthelezi has also quoted Mr Tambo."

Mr Heard gave Lieut Mostert a xeroxed copy of a *CAPE TIMES* article dated February 23, 1984, in which Chief Buthelezi was reported as quoting Mr Tambo.

In the course of today and yesterday, Mr Heard was interviewed by a wide range of newspapers, radio and television stations worldwide. Interviews were conducted by journalists from, among others, Australian, Canadian, British, New Zealand, Irish, Dutch, West German and at least 10 different American news organisations.

Sir Robin Day conducted an interview with Mr Heard for today's BBC "World at One" programme, while the publishing of the interview made front-page news in the prestigious *WASHINGTON POST*.

Several foreign television crews have also conducted interviews with Mr Heard and filmed scenes in the *CAPE TIMES* newsroom in the past wo days, while today's SABC Radio Today programme featured an interview with the *CAPE TIMES* editor.

Among the well-wishers who have contacted Mr Heard are prominent business people, and it is also reliably understood that several embassies are closely monitoring developments subsequent to the publishing of the interview.

The Western Cape chairperson of the Black Sash, Mrs Mary Burton, said at a press conference today she would like to begin by "paying tribute to the *CAPE TIMES* for its courage and integrity (in publishing the Tambo interview). It is a real example of responsible journalism."

Slabbert Welcomes ANC Offer for Negotiation

MB051325 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Police are investigating charges the *CAPE TIMES* after the newspaper published an interview with ANC leader Oliver Tambo yesterday. Meanwhile, PFP [Progressive Federal Party] leader Frederick van zyl Slabbert has welcomed an offer by the ANC to talk to the Pretoria government. The offer was made in the interview published in the *CAPE TIMES* yesterday.

Dr Slabbert says he believes it is an encouraging statement, showing the willingness to negotiate. He has also welcomed a Commonwealth plan to set up a committee to encourage Pretoria to reform its apartheid policies. He says he hopes the dialogue will steer South Africa away from violence, but says if it fails, then he will be opposed to international economic sanctions.

Further on Withdrawal of Boesak Passport

BBC Interviews Boesak

MB051128 London BBC World Service in English 0709 GMT 5 Nov 85

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] Although the bail conditions on Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reform Churches and a leading antiapartheid campaigner in South Africa, have been relaxed, he is still not allowed to travel abroad. Dr Boesak was arrested under the international security laws in August, a day before he was to lead a march to Cape Town's Pollsmoor prison where the black nationalist leader, Nelson Mandela, is held. He was charged with subversion. With the violence in South Africa escalating, John Eisenhower asked Allan Boesak what part he planned to play in the struggle now.

[Begin recording] [Boesak] I think there is now an even greater responsibility on my shoulders since so many of the leadership of the UDF [Union Democratic Front] are either in jail, on trial, or on the run at the moment, underground so to speak. I cannot, of course, continue with the work that we started earlier in terms of the consumer boycott that I have given my word to the court I will not advocate, but there are other things simply in terms of giving, or trying to give, some leadership in the extremely difficult situation in which our people find ourselves right now.

[Eisenhower] What are your problems in South Africa since the original bail conditions imposed a state of silence on you? Can I ask you how you find the situation today?

[Boesak] I think the situation is now much more serious, you see, the South African Government says that if it imposes a state of emergency in some or other area, like in Cape Town, then it means the situation will calm down and in fact our experience has been that exactly the opposite has been happening. And one of the reasons I do think that the press has been banned from filming or taking pictures and sending that out to the world is exactly because the South African Government knows that it has failed to stem the tide of resistance against it through the declaration of the state of emergency and through these extremely wide powers that have been given to the security forces.

[Eisenhower] But we also see that in the swing to the right in the by-elections that were held on 30 October and that is the reaction to what many people would see as tentative change by the South African Government. Do you see any peaceful way forward in those circumstances?

[Boesak] For many people it may be a reaction from the West to the change that the government is supposed to have brought. One can also argue, we see, this as quite inevitable because it becomes clearer that the South African Government has no control over the situation at all and its moral and political bankruptcy has been exposed over and over again over these last few months. You have asked whether one sees a peaceful way forward. I must confess to you thai that becomes extremely difficult I think. [end recording]

Boesak Appears in Court

MB061015 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0419 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 6, SAPA — Police and troops surrounded the Wynberg magistrates court and blocked nearby roads today for the appearance of Dr Allan Boesak and 10 others. They were arrested with eight others in Guguletu for not having permission to enter a black township for a funeral in August.

Appearing with Dr Boesak were Mr Willem Boesak, 37, of Bishop Lavis; Mr Ashrok Mohammed, 21, of Rylands; Mr Charles Martin, 26, of Belgravia; Mr Charles Kent, 22, of Observatory; Mr Eckart Schlotfeldt, 24, of Observatory; Mr Peter Mentoor, 27, of Westridge; Mr Gotte Svensson, 32, of Rosebank; Miss Debbie Lewitt, 20, of Rosebank; Mr Cyril Africa, 26, of Athlone; and Mr Benjamin Hoors, 23, of Mitchels Plain.

Eight others who were arrested at the same time were not present today and warrants for their arrest were issued but held over until November 27.

Mr S. Desai, appearing for all the accused in place of Mr Dullah Omar, who is in detention, told the court Mr Andrew Brown was writing exams and Miss Peta Scap was appearing in Cape Town magistrates court on another matter. Of the six others, four are known to be in detention.

Mr Desai said that under the emergency regulations, he was not able to establish the whereabouts of a further two accused, Mr Gesant Solomon, 43, of Lotus River, and Mr Fareed Esack, 28, of Kenwyn.

Two accused arrived in court late this morning because of security delays at the entrance to the building. Police refused entrance to anyone not on an official list. No formal charges were put to the accused and they were not asked to plead. Bail was extended and the hearing was postponed to November 27.

PFP Leader Comments

MB051105 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1029 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 5, SAPA — The government's decision not to return Dr Allan Boesak's passport to him in disregard of yesterday's court decision was "not surprising" Dr Alex Boraine, acting leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said today. In a statement, he said the decision of the courts "to reduce the onerous bail conditions on Dr Boesak" was to be welcomed.

The government's decision to withhold the passport would serve no purpose "except to strengthen the view of the international community that the government is seeking to throw a blanket of silence over the unrest and in particular the voices of opposition."

"Coming on top of the decision to prohibit television and radio coverage of unrest events, this arbitrary withholding of a passport of someone who is well known in international circles will harden attitudes and make it even more difficult for South Africa to resolve problems facing all of us," he said.

Solidarity Condemns Withdrawal

MB051630 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1620 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Durban, Nov 5, SAPA — The government's move to withdraw Dr Allan Boesak's passport was today condemned by Solidarity, the official opposition in the House of Delegates, which called for the document to be returned immediately.

Solidarity's justice spokesman and MP for Reservoir Hills, Mr Pat Poovalingam, said while a court of law acknowledged that Dr Boesak was hailed as a man of integrity and idealism and, knowing that he would go abroad to attend conferences, allowed his passport to be returned to him. The minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, made South Africa a prison for him.

"In other words Dr Boesak, being still an innocent man, is punished by the minister while his trial is still proceeding," Mr Poovalingam said.

Le Grange: Police 'Well Equipped' to Combat Unrest

MB060901 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0856 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 6, SAPA — The South African Police had sufficient men and equipment to control the unrest situation, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, told the Philippi farming community on the Cape Flats yesterday.

"I want to give you the assurance that our forces will do everything possible to normalise the situation in your area," he told the farmers at the meeting. The Phillipi agricultural area is virtually surrounded by coloured and black residential townships and the farmers' exit routes to the markets pass through them.

Mr le Grange said that since the announcement of the emergency measures there had been a de-escalation in the unrest situation.

"We now have new aids, some of which are still in an experimental stage, and these have already been used effectively. If it should appear that the police we have deployed in unrest areas are not effective more will be used.

"The police are well equipped. To combat stone-throwing is not easy, but we have our own way to deal with stone-throwers."

People who stoned others did it with the intent to injure and they should not cry when action was taken against them, Mr le Grange said, adding that about 1200 people were already being held in the Western Cape in connection with unrest-related offences.

Le Grange, National Party Members Tour Cape Town

MB051810 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1804 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 5, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, made a short visit to Cape Town today to brief Nationalist MP's, MPC's [members of Provincial Council] and president's councillors on the continuing unrest situation. Two large yellow police buses, with wire mesh around the windows, were used to transport his group around Cape Town.

After lunching in a city hotel, Mr le Grange went on a further tour of inspection. Mr le Grange would not expand on the details of his visit but gave his assurance that the N2 road to the airport was being patrolled day and night by police on "scramblers."

He said he was aware of incidents where bricks and fishing sinkers were being dangled from bridges along that route.

23 Groups Call for Cape Town Mass Meeting 11 Nov

MB051553 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1549 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, November 5, SAPA — Twenty-three organisations in the Western Cape have called a mass meeting for November 11 in the Cape Town City Hall to give the city's residents an opportunity to demonstrate their "shared concern" at the state of emergency.

Among the speakers who have been invited are the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naude, the mayor of Cape Town, Mr Leon Markowitz, and an as-yet unnamed representative of the United Democratic Front [UDF]. Mrs Mary Burton, chairman of the Western Cape Black Sash, which is one of the 23 organisations, said at a press conference this afternoon in Cape Town they would be "extremely disappointed" if the meeting were banned. She said the organisations had met three times over the past few days in an attempt to formulate a joint response to the declaration of the state of emergency in the area. It was a "historic" occasion, in that it was probably the first time that such a "coming-together" had taken place.

It was important, she said, citizens be given the chance to demonstrate their opposition to the way the authorities had responded to the "legitimate demands of the people".

Mrs Burton read from a statement prepared on behalf of the organisations, which said it could be "strongly suggested" that by its actions, the government had made an "open declaration of war" on the people of Cape Town.

The statement said that in order to resolve the conflict in the country it was necessary that:

— The state of emergency be lifted;

— The security forces be withdrawn form the townships;

— Political prisoners and detainees be released, and all political organisations be allowed to operate freely;

— Free media coverage be permitted; and that

— Apartheid be dismantled.

The 23 organisations are the Black Sash, the Western Province Council of Churches, the End Conscription Campaign, NUSAS [National Union of South Africa Students], the Young Progressives, the Civil Rights League, the SA Institute of Race Relations, the Women's Movement for Peace, the National Council of Women, the Conscientious Objectors Support Group, the University of Cape Town SRC [Student Representative Counsel], Education for an Aware South Africa, the Pupils' Awareness and Action Group, Koeberg Alert, ADAC [expansion unknown], Mowbray Inter-Race Group, the Quakers, Jews for Justice, the National Medical and Dental Association, the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, the Ecumenical Action Movement, the Detainees Treatment Team and the Detainees Parents Support Committee.

Mrs Burton said the UDF was not included on the list, but discussions had been held with members of the organisations interim executive, who had given assurances of full support.

"Several organisations have not had time to go back to their members for a mandate, and the UDF was one of them," she said.

Heunis Says Greater Powers for Black Police Sought

MB051446 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Mr Chris Heunis, the minister of constitutional development and planning, says legislation will be placed before parliament next year to bestow greater powers and authority on black municipal police.

Mr Heunis said at a passing-out parade of municipal police at the Orange-Vaal training college that the Urban Councils Association of South Africa had asked that the powers of municipal police be extended. From the proposed powers of the municipal police, it is clear that the officials will be concerned not only with activities of local authorities but will also serve in an auxiliary capacity with the South African Police.

Mr Heunis said that with the additional training facilities that the state would make available, 5,000 black municipal policemen will be trained by the end of April next year.

Government Approves Natal-KwaZulu Links

MB051633 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] The government has given the green light to negotiations between the Natal executive committee and the KwaZulu government on the setting up of a joint body, as long as the negotiations are confined to administrative and executive matters.

In a letter to the provincial council sitting in Pietermaritzburg today, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said any such body would have no legislative function.

The council adopted a motion at its last sitting calling for the establishment of a joint statutory body to provide a link between Natal and KwaZulu, to deal with matters of common concern.

PFP To Brief Government on Commonwealth Mission

MB051219 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1115 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] The leader of the Progressive Federal Paraty, PFP, Dr van zyl Slabbert, and the party chairman, Mr Colin Eglin, intend to brief the government on the decision by Commonwealth leaders to send a mission to South Africa. Dr Slabbert and Mr Eglin received background information on the decision taken in the Bahamas when they met the Australian prime minister, Mr Bob Hawke, in Canberra this morning.

Dr Slabbert said after the meeting that it would be most unproductive if the sanctions debate is used to determine the integrity of those opposed to apartheid. He said what was far more important was to identify and use all positive pressures to dismantle apartheid and to work toward a nonracial, democratic alternative.

Clergymen's ANC Talks Canceled; Leader Interviewed

MB051619 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1615 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 5, SAPA — The proposed visit to Lusaka by seven South African clergymen for talks with the exiled African National Congress has been cancelled — for the time being — following discussions between three of the group with the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, in Pretoria this afternoon.

Speaking to reporters afterwards, the group's leader, Dr Nico Smith, of the Dutch Reformed Church [DRC] in Africa's Mamelodi, Pretoria, congregation, said he and his colleagues had to accept they would not be granted travel documents and that the visit was off.

They still felt strongly that there was a need for dialogue with the ANC and still wanted to travel to Lusaka.

Mr Botha said Dr Smith's delegation had explained to him their motivation for the proposed visit and he had in turn laid out the government's opposition to South African [illegible]lding talks with a violent organisation like the ANC.

Dr Smith was accompanied by Reverend Lucas Mbusela, of the DRC in Africa's Mamelodi north congregation, and Rev Elia Tema, of the same church's Orlando congregation in Soweto. For the first time, Dr Smith officially confirmed the names of the other members of the group. They are Rev Alex Bihman, of the Reformed Church in Africa, Federal Theological Seminary, Pietermaritzburg; Prof Daan Cloete, of the Dutch Reformed Mission Church, Faculty of Theology, University of the Western Cape; Rev Dirkie Marais, of the Dutch Reformed Mission Church, Montagu; and Dr Erasmus van Niekerk, DRC, University of South Africa.

The news a few weeks ago that the group of clergymen intended holding discussions with the ANC caused a controversy, with sharp criticism from sectors of the Dutch Reformed Church family, among others, and a warning from the government it was against the talks.

The clergymen found themselves in the media spotlight when their plans became known as earlier visits by a group of leading South African businessmen and white official opposition MP's to Lusaka for talks with the ANC were sharply criticised by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha.

A group of University of Stellenbosch student leaders who intended making a similar trip had their passports withdrawn by the government.

In a statement today, the group of ministers emphasised their decision to hold discussions with the ANC had taken place before the other visits had occurred.

"The fact that this decision was taken independently and almost simultaneously by groups of people from different levels of the South African community, indisputably points to a consciousness of the urgent necessity of discussions with the ANC about the serious degree of violence and bloodshed which has become a part of the South African scene," they said.

Dr Smith told reporters he and his colleagues "still feel were entitled to go, although the government is not in favour." However, as they had been informed travel documents would not be issued, "we have consented not to proceed with our plans."

"We are still convinced dialogue with the ANC is necessary and hope that it may still become possible, at some later stage, if the circumstances change."

Rev Mabusela said he regretted not being able to go as he regarded the ANC as "brothers to whom we have to talk...We see the South African situation as one of conflict which cannot be solved by talking only to the government."

Rev Tema said he felt it was "unfair" that they were not allowed to talk to the ANC as, in negotiations with the government, people who could not be spoken to for their views, were being discussed.

In their statement the ministers said they took note of the government's decision not to allow the visit to take place "with deep regret, because as Christians we are prevented from fulfilling our God-given vocation to act as peace makers in the world. We expected the government, which considers itself to be a Christian government, would encourage rather than prevent initiatives aimed at dismantling the rising conflict in the country. If this government wishes to prevent Christians from making a positive contribution to the most contentious aspect of the present South African situation, the question arises whether complete Christian freedom of conscience still exists in South Africa. We hope and pray that it will soon review its position and allow similar ventures in the future to go ahead."

The decision by the government forced them to confront the churches and Christians in South Africa with the question whether they had properly fulfilled their vocation as Christians.

Black Councils Leader On Withdrawal of Policemen

MB051926 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1700 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Part of the police force in Atteridgeville near Pretoria has been withdrawn. The divisional police commander for northern Transvaal, Brigadier Hendrik du Plessis, says this was decided on when the situation in the area began to normalize. Police reinforcements doing duty in the area during the unrest there have now been withdrawn. Brigadier du Plessis said the same procedure would be followed in Mamelodi and Soshanguve if the situation there also normalized. He denied that white members of the police force have been withdrawn on account of pressure from local authorities, as reported this morning. The president of the association of black local authorities, Mr Steve Kgame, said it would be unwise if local authorities made such demands.

[Begin Kgame recording] If Pretoria's people want problems, it is up to them to do so. It is inopportune to withdraw police from such areas where there has been a lot of problems, especially in a place like Mamelodi and Soshanguve. Minimal damage was done to Atteridgeville, but if the people themselves want the withdrawal, then they must know how to go and deal with the problems in that area. [end recording]

Further on Student Exam-Taking, Boycotts

Durban Exams

MB051355 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1347 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Durban, Nov 5, SAPA — Boycotting students at Durban's coloured Bechet College today tore up the exam papers of those trying to write their year-end tests. The action follows bomb threats during yesterdays exams, written by most students. Staff searched exam rooms while students were writing.

A student spokesman said students were angry that authorities had allowed their lives to be endangered. They also claimed to have been misled into believing that 100 per cent of students at other coloured teachers training colleges were writing exams, when hardly any were doing so. At a mass meeting today, a majority of students, uncounted, decided to boycott all further exams. Those students then went to the exam rooms and tore up the papers of students who had decided to write, bringing exams to an end. Those writing included teachers who had given up a working year to improve their qualifications. Students then left the college as police arrived, and by late morning the area was deserted.

The college rector, Mr L. Samuels, confirmed that some students had disrupted exams by tearing up papers, and that he had decided to send students home. He said he was meeting education officials to decide on further action.

Cape Town Turnout

MB051939 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1905 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 5, SAPA — About 2000 pupils wrote the Afrikaans examination at the Cape showgrounds, Goodwood, and the Wingfield military base today while "less than 100" college students also wrote at Goodwood. Traffic officers were present to direct traffic. Police and private security guards monitored both entrances to the showgrounds as well as the parking lot.

The students, from Hewat, Zonnebloem, Wesley and Bellville, were to have written exams at their colleges today but were prevented by other students who disrupted proceedings.

Today, about 20 buses — most of them crowded — transported pupils to Wingfield. As with the Biology exam, pupils said they found the paper "much easier" than expected.

"Do they think we can't speak Afrikaans," one quipped.

They said they were allowed outside the examination hall during the break between the first and second papers, but not outside the showgrounds. College students said that "less than 100" had written.

Pupils from Mitchells Plain and outlying areas travelled along the N2 to the Cape Corps military base at Faure under surveillance by casspirs, buffel armoured personnel carriers and police vehicles. Strict control was kept over vehicles entering the Faure place of safety and the Faure Industrial School for Boys where pupils also wrote exams.

At the Cape Corps, troops searched vehicles. Pupils write their Afrikaans third paper at 9 am tomorrow.

Police Report Unrest Situation, Arrests, Arson

5 Nov Evening Report

MB051741 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1739 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 5, SAPA — The 7 pm police unrest situation report:

In the Western Province:

A coloured male under 18 was arrested this morning after illegal barricades were set up in Wynberg. In Bonteheuwel, stones were thrown at a private vehicle and a classroom was set alight at a school.

In the Eastern Province:

An illegal gathering took place at Arcadia Secondary School in the coloured township of Arcadia. A coloured male under 18 was arrested. The police used tearsmoke to disperse the gathering. In Motherwell, a petrol bomb was thrown at an administration board vehicle.

In Pretoria:

In Mamelodi, a delivery vehicle was set alight and in another incident a petrol bomb was thrown at a delivery vehicle.

6 Nov Morning Report

MB060700 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0631 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Nov 6, SAPA — Following is police situation report on unrest to 8 am. Issued by the Public Relations Division of the SAP in Pretoria:

The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

In Guguletu black residential area in the Western Cape, a large mob stoned SAP vehicles. They were dispersed with shotgun fire. Three men were wounded, two of them fatally. Another man was arrested in a stonethrowing incident in the same area.

At New Brighton and Zwide, near Port Elizabeth, two black schools were extensively damaged by arsonists. In the same area, an SAP vehicle was petrol-bombed. A man was wounded when police dispersed their attackers with shotgun fire. At Motherwell, also in the Eastern Province, a bus was set alight and damaged.

At Ginsburg black residential area, near King Williams town, a policeman's home was petrol-bombed. A man was arrested in connection with this incident. At Bokweni, near Cookhouse, the development board offfices in the black residential area were extensively damaged by arsonists.

Parents Turn in Youths

MB061031 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1029 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 6, SAPA — The SA Police Public Relations Division situation report issued at 11:45 am:

Yesterday from about 8 am police units clashed with stone-throwing youths in the black township of Ashton in the Boland.

After the incidents had subsided, and on withdrawal of the police, the parents of the youths decided to act against the youths, arrest them and hand them over to the police.

At about 3 pm on the same day a black male, Danny Jantjies, followed one of the youths to a home in the black residential area, finding that he had barricaded himself in the house. On turning to leave the 16-year-old youth allegedly attacked him from behind. A 16-year-old youth was arrested and is being detained on a charge of murder.

In all, a further 16 black males and 10 black females were handed over to the SAP by the parents and they now face charges of public violence.

Police Fire on Crowd

MB051923 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1913 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 5, SAPA — A seriously wounded man was taken to the Empilisweni Sacla clinic this morning after a private motorist whose car was stoned opened fire on resident in Lansdowne Road, Crossroads. Another man was taken to the clinic after police opened fire with shotguns on mourners returning to KTC [expansion unknown] from a funeral of an unrest victim also held in Crossroads this afternoon.

A Sacla spokesman said the man shot in Lansdowne Road had been hit in the front of his body and the bullet had exited through his back.

"It was definitely not bird or buckshot, the wound was caused by sharp-nosed ammunition."

Witnesses, he said, claimed the wounded man was not among the group of people who had stoned the car. The man shot in KTC was among a group of mourners returning from the funeral of an unrest victim who was buried in Crossroads today, the Sacla spokesman said.

"The person who was shot said that as they were walking among the houses in KTC, a navy blue police van came past and someone shouted, you are going to die you donders [wretches] and then they opened fire," he said. A spokesman for the police headquarters in Pretoria this evening said that he could not confirm or deny the incidents since they had not been recorded on the daily 7 pm unrest report. However he appealed to the public to help the police in investigating the incidents.

"If there is anyone who thinks the police have not acted correctly, treated people wrongly or abused their power we ask them to please help us in our investigation," the spokesman said.

"We would like that in evidence. As we said before the SAP will never hesitate to act against any policeman who performs any act or deed that will encourage a racial slur on the force. We just won't tolerate that. In order to stamp it out we need some form of affidavit and the necessary action will be taken."

Lavender Hill Operation

MB051928 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1927 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 5, SAPA — Nine casspirs and 11 buffel armoured personnel carriers combed the Lavender Hill township near Retreat today as security forces searched several blocks of flats and detained two women.

Residents were stopped in the street and questioned and taxis and private vehicles were also stopped, searched and the occupants questioned.

Cars at the intersection of Prince George Drive and Concert Boulevard — where the large contingent of Casspirs and buffels were stationed from 11 am to 1.45 pm — were randomly stopped and seached.

Residents of several blocks of flats told of systematic searches of their homes by the security forces who "scratched around in our cupboards, under our beds, in the jewellery boxes and even school cases".

One said they were told the action was being taken "under the emergency regulations". They believed "guns and hand-grenades" were being sought. Another said that a man had his can of wine smashed in the road by a policeman. Confirmation of the names of the detained women, who were taken to Steenberg police station, is being obtained before they can be published.

Family members said both work for the newly-formed Unemployment Youth Movement and had posters and a batch of pamphlets confiscated from their home before being taken to Steenberg police station.

"We told them the organisation wasn't illegal, but they insisted they should go with them," said a sister. The family was yesterday frantically trying to contact lawyers to secure their release.

Residents said that even though school was dismissed in the morning, pupils returning home in their uniforms were detained by police. "They are told they should stay at school till 2 pm."

When the contingent moved out, the convoy went to Mitchells Plain where about 20 soldiers, dressed in combat gear with their rifles at the ready, patrolled the Spine Road-Caravelle Road area on foot. Hundreds of pupils were returning from school.

A spokesman at police headquarters in Pretoria tonight said: "It sounds like very normal police activity."

He added that not all police activity had to be reported to the press.

Commentary Cites Military Build-Up in Region

MB061036 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Station commentary: "The Military Build-Up in Southern Africa"]

[Text] From time to time figures become available about arms supplies to various states in southern Africa. A comprehensive report in a Johannesburg Sunday newspaper this week underlines the fact that South Africa's neighbors are increasing their military potential at an alarming rate.

Over the past 8 years, the report says, billions of rands' worth of military equipment has been bought from Soviet Union, most of it paid for with hard currency earned by exports (?to the West). The point is made that much of the equipment is inappropriate for the reasonable defenses of the countries concerned.

The irony of the situation is that, while the Soviet Union is pouring arms into the countries of southern Africa and providing them with military advisors, South Africa is the object of an arms embargo. South Africa, the most pro-Western and anticommunist country in the soutehrn African region, is denied supplies of (?foreign) weapons from any source.

Despite this, numerous reports on the subject agree that South Africa would have little difficulty in successfully (?warding) off any conventional military attack from its neighbors. However, this would be totally offset by the involvement of one or both of the super powers.

There is already cause for conern about the Soviet Union's involvement in the region. It is common knowledge that communist military equipment has flooded into Angola, along with an estimated 30,000 Cuban troops, 1,000 East Germans, 900 Soviet advisers, and more than 1,000 North Koreans.

It is against this background that American President Ronald Reagan proposed a peace plan for the world's trouble spots, including Angola. In his recent address to the United Nations, he said that these trouble spots had common characteristics. The governments in question were supported by foreign weapons, advisors, and troops, waging war against their people.

In most cases this became war against their neighbors. Angola is a prime example of this aspect. South Africa has stated repeatedly that the problems of southern Africa can be resolved only by the peopels of the region. Peace, prosperity, and development will never be realised while foreign forces and their loads of weapons continue to make their presence felt in the subcontinent.

Commentary Says Unrest Prolonging Economic Problems

MB051035 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Station commentary: "Unrest and Unemployment in South Africa"]

[Text] What is becoming increasingly clear in South Africa today is the extent to which unrest is contributing to unemployment in the country. South Africa has been caught up for sometime in the world economic recession, but all the indications are that if it were not for the continuing unrest, the country would be now be enjoying the beginning of an economic upswing. In that event, unemployment would be decreasing, as it always does in times of prosperity.

The reality of the situation, however, is that unemployment continues to increase, and there is no doubt that it has become one of the country's most serious economic problems. There is no doubt at all that the unrest which has been plaguing the country for more than a year has contributed to South Africa's economic woes, and in turn, to the rising employment figures. There is also no doubt that the major economic blow to South Africa came about when foreign banks refused to extend credit facilities to the country. There has been a chain reaction as a result of this. The unrest led to fear among foreign bankers about the safety of their investment, and their action in turn has led to the continuation and escalation of the unemployment problem.

Unfortunately, the perception overseas is that South Africa is a country in flames, and as one of the prerequisites for foreign investment is political stability, it can be clearly seen why foreign bankers have become anxious about investment in South Africa at this time. So it is that the continuing unrest has led to a complete change in the country's economic prospects. It has in fact done more damage that the economic sanctions the country's enemies are planning.

The point is that in normal circumstances with no unrest in the country, an economic upswing would now be underway to the benefit of all South Africans. It is imperative therefore that peace and calm be restored in the unrest areas. The law enforcement agencies cannot achieve this on their own. Black communities which are being disrupted and terrorized will have to play their part in stamping out the violence which is undermining the prosperity of the country.

Although the government has allocated massive funds for the alleviation of unemployment, self-help schemes and relief aid, it cannot go on doing so indefinitely. It is emergency aid only. It is not difficult to imagine how these funds, together with the 100 million rands which damaged property is already costing, could have benefited new development projects. These are the considerations that victims of the unrest need to be weighing up.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

5 Nov Press Review

MB050708 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 4 November says in an article that "the New Republic Party [NRP] will not lie down and die despite its poor showing in the recent by-election in Port Natal," according to its leader Mr Bill Sutton. Mr Sutton told *BEELD* after a meeting of the Federal Executive in Durban that the party will continue its work, chiefly because the party still has control of the Natal Provincial Administration.

In an editorial in the same issue it says, "President P.W. Botha has said nothing to foreign newsmen that they do not already know when he emphasized that the more South Africa progresses on the path to reform the more it is being condemned." Members of the overseas press corps must admit that the outside world, which is enlightened by them, usually only sees the negative side of South Africa and seldom if ever the positive side. Concluding, the editorial says: "No one expects a member of the foreign press to present our country better than it really is. All we expect is fairness."

In another editorial in the same issue it says the "SADF is regarded as one of the best in Africa." Taking leave of General Constand Viljoen, it notes that it is reasssuring that his successor will be such a man as General Jannie Geldenhuys. Gen Geldenhuys, it says, can be regarded as the father of South-West Africa's own multiracial territory force. Concluding, it says: "Standing at the forefront of the military threat to South Africa we wish him strength in the knowledge that the proud tradition of the SADF is kept aloft and gets the support that this high office deserves."

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 4 November carries a report that the SADF continued to man roadblocks set up in Soweto on Friday throughout the weekend and Monday. It adds, "Security forces also appeared to be stepping up their presence in Johannesburg today following the massive influx of police and soldiers into the city on Friday. Reporters saw small squads of SADF members, armed with rifles, patrolling central Johannesburg streets early this morning."

In an editorial in the same edition, *THE STAR* says the government has extended the state of emergency to the Cape, has taken "powers to extend emergency detention periods indefinitely without notice or hearing," and has granted "indemnity from prosecution for security force actions taken outside the declared Emergency areas." These are all "inroads on already eroded civil rights," and suggest "the Government is digging in for a longer siege," it says.

In a second editorial, *THE STAR* says the government's ban of TV camera crews and photographers from unrest areas "illustrates how little it understands the concept of a free Press." "The Government should be honest enough to admit that it is trying to prevent rioting and police actions dominating the international news. It should be wise enough to know that present methods of control have merely added to the bad image it seeks to correct."

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 1 November says in an editorial that the National Party's (NP) victory in four by-elections indicates that it still "has a grip on the minds of the Afrikaners who are the majority of voters on our limited rolls." The results of the voting should encourage reform, it says, and should enable President Botha to stop looking over his right shoulder with every step. "But we doubt that he will be able to bring himself to keep on looking straight ahead. It is not within him to be able so to do. He has been a party man for too long. That is why we believe real reform will probably have to await a leader with more conviction and less pusillanimity."

Paul Bell comments in a column in the same issue that the crisis for the NP lies not in the by-election results but in its own political schizophrenia. President Botha and the NP must decide whether they will "permit the white conservative tail to wag the national political dog, or finally sacrifice it in the national interest." Botha's reaction to the election, his taking note of the "conservative mood" of the electorate, "does not augur well for the prospect that he will seize the opportunity to execute a bold reformist stroke," Bell says. But he notes that Botha has already "delievered his major shocks to the right" and those voters who were likely to flee to the Conservative Party have done so. "The rest seem likely to stay with Botha." "Observers believe these by-elections have shown reform has enough fundamental support in the electorate to head off the threat by the right. The ball remains in President Botha's court."

BUSINESS DAY carries a report in the same edition on an interview with Naseegh Jaffer, organiser of the United Democratic Front (UDF) interim executive, who has been in hiding from the security police since August. Jaffer told Tony Weaver that UDF officials "are in hiding from the security police, but we are in daily contact with each other to co-ordinate UDF work." Political activists have developed a keen sense of organization over the past couple of years, he said. "We are not on the run to escape the security police as such, but rather we are moving away from them to organise in as effective a way as possible." Jaffer said the ban on meetings had led to the development of a "fair tighter and more effective organisational structure," and noted that the UDF executive, activists, and members in the community had "an elaborate system of communication." Jaffer told Weaver that "the massive police and military presence in the townships and what he described as indiscriminate police action, had worked to the advantage of progressive organisations," by making people angry and instilling a "tremendous sense of political militance in our communities." He added, "Many of our older people who never used to be involved in any kind of political activity are now becoming politicised, not because they are scared of their children being shot, but because they have seen the brutality of the system." Asked to comment on the future, Jaffer said: "The militance we have seen over the last while can only escalate. All sorts of avenues people had before — mass meetings, rallies, discussions, demonstrations — have been blocked, so people inevitably take their frustrations out in more militant, more creative action. The UDF cannot be blamed for that. The responsibility lies fully at the doors of the police and the state." He said that the consumer boycott and the schools boycott will go unresolved while organization meetings were banned. "The decision to embark on the consumer and schools boycotts were democratic ones, they came from the people in our communities, and it would need the same process to call them off or modify them. With state of emergency regulations in force, opportunities for mass democratic decision-making have been cut off."

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 4 November reports that opposition groups have called on the Lekoa Town Council to resign. The council was to meet Monday to decide on what steps to take against thousands of residents who have refused to pay rents. "The Vaal Civic Association, the Vaal Trade Union Co-ordinating Committee and the Vaal Black Priests Solidarity Group, have expressed strong feelings that they will fight the rent issue in court," the article says. It quotes Phillip Molefe, publicity secretary of the Sharpeville Civic Association, as saying: "We have consistantly told the council to reduce tariffs because some of them are not provided for, but the council has refused. Now the time for talking is gone — we cannot talk to the council anymore."

The *SOWETAN* reports in another article that four *SOWETAN* journalists who were allegedly assaulted and threatened by members of the SADF gave evidence on Friday before a one-man military commission of inquiry in the Drill Hall of the Witwatersrand Commando in Johannesburg.

The *SOWETAN* reports in another article that the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) has said "about 250 children are being detained under emergency regulations." "Mrs Audrey Coleman, who is a DPSC worker and executive member of Black Sash, also said 68 children had been killed in the 15 weeks since the state of emergency was declared. Mrs Coleman said they did not know the exact number of children in detention because of the secrecy of the system."

In its editorial in the same edition, the *SOWETAN* says "any inroad into the right of journalists to report public events and inform, is grave. The clampdown on television and the coercion on accreditation to report emergency areas is particularly bad." The world has already seen and heard so much of what goes on in South Africa "that any attempt to halt further information will be regarded with the deepest suspicion." If the SABC-TV is given sole right to represent events as they occur here, "then the damage will be greater." "The SABC-TV, as far as we are concernced, has shown a lot of plain unprofessional bias, something that is simply not good for the country as whites are misinformed."

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 4 November comments in its editorial that given the situation prevailing in South Africa today, "we accept the ban on television crews in emergency areas as necessary." It is easy to understand why the leftwingers and others who support the UDF and other radical organizations are outraged by the ban, it says. "Overseas television coverage has been of tremendous propaganda value to the UDF and other instigators of the unrest." *THE CITIZEN* goes on to say, however, "although we regard the ban on TV cameras as necessary in the circumstances, we do not agree with the banning of still cameras as well." The paper hopes, it says, that the authorities will reconsider and exempt press cameramen from the ban. It dismisses the accusation that the ban is a way of limiting coverage of the unrest, and adds, "So long as newsmen are able to report on the unrest (albeit without photographic coverage) the suggestion that the police are going to be more brutal and will be able to hide what they do is groundless."

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 4 November reports that "prominent business and industry leaders have formed the Private Sector Council on Urbanisation and immediately urged government to remove influx control." The council, chaired by Urban Foundation chief executive Jan Steyn, has agreed that the government should take immediate action on: "removal of influx control by not later than the opening of Parliament next year," "an immediate halt to all shack demolitions, forced removals and freezes on urban growth; under-utilised facilities should be re-allocated or opened to all races; a process should immediately be develop for the acquisition and servicing of land of affordable standards for expansion of existing and new urban areas."

In its editorial in the same edition, *BUSINESS DAY* notes that the new media ban will "not stop publicity, but will introduce a new note of hostility into media coverage and a new adverse perception of South African affairs," will not reassure the bankers in whose hands the country's future lies, and will remove a deterrent to police excesses. It also notes: "This is a dangerous step on the road to total news censorship."

6 Nov Press Review

MB060708 [Editorial Report] Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 5 November in an editorial says it would be a very sad day if the public were to be kept in the dark about the disturbances and their causes, and it would be in no one's interests if the outside world were given the impression that news was being suppressed because the situation in this country was far worse than was thought. "On the other hand, it is no less important that factors which may promote the unrest be kept to a minimum. That, then, was the government's motivation in banning the activities of television teams and photographers during unrest incidents." The editorial adds that the government has tried to maintain a balance between an enlightened public and the most effective limitation of unrest. Nevertheless, it concludes, this now places a greater responsibility on the government that the public should not begin to feel that it is only being fed information that suits the authorities.

Also commenting on the ban on news media in unrest areas, Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 5 November says in an editorial: "The ban on press cameras and particularly television cameras in the unrest areas has brought the expected flood of criticism. Some critics have given the impression of an emotional reflex action which does not give the matter the necessary unbiased judgment." It is true, the paper says, that the unrest threatens to scuttle the reform attempts in favor of violent revolution. It is also true that the organization behind the unrest realizes the value of foreign publicity and uses it. It cannot be denied that the ban is a drastic measure against media freedom, the paper adds, and the danger is that the authorities will go further along such a path. In conclusion, it says: "We hope the ban will be lifted soon, and that journalists who convey information through the written word will in the meantime be given greater freedom in the unrest areas. This would confirm the government's declaration that it does not want to suppress information."

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 5 November comments in an editorial that "if ever a case cried out for mercy instead of cold justice, it is that of Oscar Mpetha," the 76-year-old Cape political leader who has been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment under the Terrorism Act. Mpetha "is a leader of the past," *THE STAR* says, "and should not be transformed into a martyr of the present."

In a second editorial, *THE STAR* applauds Harry Oppenheimer's observation that "unless the State President can find it in his heart to build and to trust a much wider power base than he now relies on — a power base which not only reaches out to English-speaking South Africans but transcends conventional white politics altogether — his brave reform policy will fail with disastrous results for his party and much more importantly for South Africa." The swing to the right in the by-elections showed that the president "has lost one segment of Afrikanerdom forever; the constituency he seems unduly anxious to placate is no longer. Realpolitik, as well as the real interests of the country dictate that he must seek his support now from those who urge more and faster change," *THE STAR* warns.

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 5 November defends the continuing state of emergency saying: "An emergency, by its very nature, means detentions, bans on meetings and other restrictions, but if it succeeds in reducing violence and cutting the death rate in the Cape Peninsula as it has already done in the Eastern Cape and on the East Rand, the harsh measures will have been justified."

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 5 November says in an editorial that the the economic cost of the "negative political situation" is being indicated by the financial rand. "The political cost is the one about which we are left to speculate. And the tighter the press gag, the less we will be able to do so with any accuracy."

BUSINESS DAY reports in the same edition that a police advisory notice has been issued which says "journalists will not be allowed at scenes of unrest in the country's emergency districts after December 3 unless they have accreditation cards from the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Bureau of Information or the SAP." "All media representatives wishing to work at such scenes must first report to the divisional commissioner of the division concerned," the article quotes the notice as saying.

ZAMBIA

Commonwealth Official Lauds Kaunda Sanction Stand

MB060953 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Commonwealth Deputy Secretary General Mr E. Anyaoko has said he is very much satisfied with his consultations with President Kaunda on how the Frontline States will support sanctions against South Africa as agreed by Commonwealth heads of state and government in the Bahamas last month.

Mr Nyaoku said this at State House when he briefed the press on his talks with President Kaunda since he arrived in Lusaka on Sunday. He said countries neighboring South Africa have agreed to sacrifice themselves when sanctions against the apartheid regime are effected despite threats by the country to use its sanctions. He explained that the purpose of his visit was to consult President Kaunda on how best to effect the Nassau accord of the Commonwealth head of state and government on limited sanctions against South Africa.